The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,339.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	A.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	0
including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	A.
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... " 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PASLEY—May 29th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain G. J. Pasley, 34th Regiment N. I., of a son.

LEE—May 29th, at Coolie Bazaar, the wife of T. Lee, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOWIE—HILL—May 28th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Spry, M. A., G. M. Bowie, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, to Lucy Anne, second daughter of Colonel G. Mytton Hill, Military Accountant, Bengal.

DEATH.

NIELSON—May 30th, at the Howrah Hospital, Mr. William Nielson, 2nd Officer B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *India*, aged 29 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

O'BRIEN—May 26th, at Mooltan, the wife of P. O'Brien, Esq., Executive Engineer, Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Koweit	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" Linga	12th	26th	" Linga	26th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on 18th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	3	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Narrakal	5	19	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Tuticorin		20	" Coconada	5	19
" Colombo		21	" Madras	10	24
" Galle			" Negapatam	11	25
" Negapatam	10	24	" Galle	14	
" Madras	15	30	" Colombo		23
" Coconada	17	2	" Tuticorin		29
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Narrakal	16	1
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. MADDISON, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

EXTRA STEAMER TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "SALSETTE," 1,491 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain PARISH, will be despatched for the above Ports at noon on SATURDAY, the 9th June from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known A 1 Ship "LOUISA," H. SCOWCROFT, Commander, has a considerable portion of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for the above Port with all despatch. For particulars of Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of London*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of London*.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain CAYZER, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain MITCHELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

1st June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Lancashire*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Lancashire*.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Gavin Steel*, WHYTE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WHYTE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED)—WAREHOUSE NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, MARINE STREET.—This Company is prepared to STORE COTTON during the Monsoon at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 5th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SPECIAL TRAIN FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—On MONDAY, the 11th instant, a SPECIAL TRAIN will be run from Narel to Bombay, leaving Narel at 8 A. M., Callian at 8-55, Tanna at 9-25., and arriving at Byculla at 10-15 A. M., and Bombay at 10-30 A. M.

Passengers travelling by this Train from the above Stations will be charged fifty per cent. in excess of the ordinary fare.

E. W. KEILY, JR.,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 6th June 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of this Company, held at their Offices on the 4th June, it was resolved that the affairs of the Company had been fairly wound up.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.)—A final Dividend in re the above Company will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 9th June.

JULES SIEGFRIED.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, BOOKSELLERS, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED).—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by

JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.

Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:—

Resolution 1st—"That Clause 19 of the Articles of Association be hereby cancelled."

Resolution 2nd—"That the following Clauses be substituted:

1st. "There shall be 5 Directors of the Company.

2nd. "The number of Directors to form a quorum shall from time to time be fixed by the Board, and until otherwise fixed three Directors shall be quorum for a Board Meeting."

3rd. "Every Act, Order Resolution, or other proceedings of a majority of the Directors present at any Board Meeting at which a quorum is present, shall be as valid and as effectual as if all the Directors had concurred therein."

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bomby, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of June, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 6th June 1866.

C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 16th June, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,

Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.

FLEMING & Co.,

Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to

J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on TUESDAY the 12th day of June, inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Bombay, for the purpose of assenting to this Company being registered under Act X. of 1866, as an Unlimited Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—MRS. J. GAYNOR.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.

Bombay, 28th May 8866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Corporation will be made by the Liquidators, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, on or after the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Oak Lane.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honour to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—Kashmeer Shawls, Woven, Needle, and Braid-worked Kashmeer Thread Chudders of Rampoor pattern Shawl. Articles of all sorts.

Contracts taken for Silk Sashes, Silk or Pushmeena Turbans, Silk or Pushmeena Kummurbunds for the use of Regiments.

☞ Priced lists forwarded on application.

Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, General Agents, beg the special attention of those who may favour them with their custom, to their splendid assortment of CHUDDERS of finest colours, large, at Rs. 37 (of double thread), and Rs. 33 single thread, (the former specially recommended), manufactured and dyed under their special superintendence of the best material and free from those blemishes of black thread and stripeness that so frequently disfigure the inferior Rampoor Shawls sent in quantities from Loodiana and other places to Bombay.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL,
General Agents.

Umritsur, 5th March 1866.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, Genera Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL, COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—

Domestic Servants Rupee 1.

Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.

Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.

The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.

Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationary, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

J. LOWE & Co.,
Apoollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 23, Byculla.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—

Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made.
Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.

Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

THE ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19 Marine Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of, and passing Resolutions for, effecting the voluntary winding up of the Company; the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators of the Company, and fixing his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NANABHAI SORABJI, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th June 1866.

THE CAVE TEMPLES OF ELORA, a Series of 41 Photographs,—principally Interiors,—Illustrative of Bhuddist and Brahminical Architecture and Sculpture from Collodion negatives, 10 by 8, by HENRY HINTON. Specimen Portfolio may be seen at his Residence, Byculla, or at Messrs. THACKER, VINING'S, Rampart Row.

Photographs at Aurungabad of exterior and interior of the Marble Mausoleum—a Miniature Taj Mehal—of Rabia Devranny, and of and in the Garden of the Pan-chukkee.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company having failed to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, in compliance with the requisition sent to him by JAVAIRCHUND MANECKCHUND and other Shareholders, in pursuance of Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association of the said Company, the Requisitionists, by virtue of the powers given to them by Clause XXXIV. of the Articles of the Association of the said Company, hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the Office of Mr. CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor, in Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the following propositions to be laid before the said Shareholders, and of passing the Resolution thereon.

"That the Second Call of Rupees 25 per Share and the subsequent Resolution for forfeiture of Shares for non-payment thereof made by the present sole Director, Mr. Tricumjee Velljee, being illegal, should be set aside."

"That the Company be wound up under the order of the High Court.—Dated this 4th June 1866.

C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for Javairchund Maneckchund and other Shareholders (Requisitionists).

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay ... TREACHER & Co. / ROGERS & Co.
Poonah ... ROGERS & Co. / TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee ... BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree ... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—IMPENDING FORFEITURE.—NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, Notice is hereby given, that in the event of the non-payment by Shareholders of all Calls now overdue on or before the 16th day of June 1866, such Shares will be liable to forfeiture in pursuance of the power vested in the Directors under Table B. of Act XIX of 1857.

Notwithstanding the forfeiture of such Shares, the Shareholders remain liable for all Calls due at the date of forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th May 1866.

N. B.—A Registered Circular notice to the above effect has already been forwarded to the address of each Registered Shareholder.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics.
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.

Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherry-wood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.

Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

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and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales; Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes, "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8 inch	from Rs. 15	to Rs. 25
10 "	" " 20	to " 30
12 "	" " 26	to " 35
14 "	" " 32	to " 40
16 "	" " 40	to " 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs	Rs. 20
" six Eggs	" 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars	Rs. 25 to 40
" 3 do.	" 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames	Rs. 50
3 Bottle do.	" 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

	Rs.	A.
Plain beaded pattern	25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	30	0
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Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.		
Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—

Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

	Rs.	A.
Table Knives per doz.	22	0
Dessert " " "	18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork	7	0
Table Steels. Each	1	8

⁂ Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large upper storied, airy BUNGALOW at Khambala, facing the sea; fit for two Families or several Bachelors. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to

B. F. CAMA

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW in Grant Road containing 4 Bed, 4 Bath, Dining and Drawing Rooms, now in occupation of MR. HENRY BICKERS. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Office.

Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે રીકલેમેશન કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

बोम्बे रीक्लेमेशन कमपनी लीमीटेड.

TO BE LET, a first rate GODOWN on the Company's Ground at Colaba, 100 feet by 48, suitable for the storage of Cotton. Apply to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the

LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co., (LD.)

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the 'Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M., will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned two UPPER-STORIED HOUSES, situate at Kalbadevie, Cavel Street, near the R. C. Chapel, viz.:—

No. 36 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Pedro DeSouza.

No. 37 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Gonsalinho Rebello.

Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of JOHN BARRETTO & Co., Apollo Street:—

An Ornamental Iron Balcony, by Cottom & Co., London, 23 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and fitted with Venetians and Deal Floor ready for immediate use. Price Rs. 1,500.

Also five Florentine Blinds or Striped Window Awnings, suitable for Poona Bungalows. Price Rs. 150.

An American Cooking Range, suited for a large Family, and warranted to save three-fourths of the usual Fuel. Price Rs. 200.

An American Air-tight Stove for drying apartments in the monsoon. Price Rs. 50.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—

1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.

For particulars apply to MR. T. GINGER, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MALVERN COLLEGE

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
ASSISTANT MASTERS
Rev. C. McDOWALL, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. DREW, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. MADDOCK, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. RUDD, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is founded on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, just landed, Moet and Chandons' first quality CHAMPAGNE,

Quarts	per dozen	Rs. 40
Pints	per 2 dozen	" 42

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Meadow Street.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	40
Do. do. do.	"	"	30
SHERRY, good	"	"	30
Do. pale	"	"	25
Do. do.	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	18
TENT WINE	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale	"	"	36
Do. do.	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	36
do.	"	pts.	16
Noyeau	"	qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	pts.	8
Breakfast... Do.	"	qts.	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" " 2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do. Do.	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	" 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of Beer, bottled by this well-known Firm, is expected in a few days per *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*. Orders will be registered. Quarts 6; Pints 3½ per dozen.

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1866.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	49
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	47
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	33
Port, Black Seal	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good enquiry this day for Centrals, old Financials, and Elphinstones. Centrals rose from 30 to 36 and close at 34; old Financials from 18½ to 22 and close at 20; Elphinstones from 660 to 675 and close at 670 per share; Bank of Bombay shares at 11¼ discount; Agras 5 discount; Royals 40; Asiatics 60; New Do. 20 per share; Back-bays close at 2,700; Freres 175; United Victorias 1,230 per share; Government Securities, Fours 88½; Fives 105; Fives-and-a-half 110. Market steady and improving.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	5 dis.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	60 per share.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue...	20 per share.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,100 premium.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	(o & n.) 95 dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	11½ p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank...	50 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank...	45 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 6 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,050,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	34 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	8 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	6½ discount.
750,000	250	250	19	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	11 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank ...	25 per share.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3,730,000	1,000	1,000	18	Madras Bank... ..	76 p ct pm.
800,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	60 p ct pm.
800,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	40 per share.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	10 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	300	100	Rs 4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	70 p share.
500,000	500	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	10 p share.
1100000	400	100	....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	20 per share.

LAND COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
3,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,700 p. share. nm
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	675 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100	......	New Do...	55 per share.
3,000,000	10,000	4,000	.. ..	Frere Land Co. ..	175 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	250 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	350 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,230 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
260,000	2,500	2,000	35	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co..	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	223 per share.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	......	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co. ..	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. .. Rs. 87
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 .. .. }
" " " " 1842-43 .. .. } " 88½
" " " " 1854-55 .. .. }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. " 105
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. .. " 104
Five and a half per cent. .. .. .. " 110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 7th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	" 325 to 330
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	" 320 to 325
Surat and Broach (New)..	" 325 to 330
Porebunder (New)..	" 275 to 280
Veeraval (New)	" 280
Khandeish (New)	" 300 to 305
Dharwar (now ready)	" 350
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 340 to 345
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	" 350

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 7.

Corbett, Assistant Surgeon W. H., 6th Dragoons, on duty, from Mhow.

Plomer, Captain, Staff, on private affairs, from Poona.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1866.

Surgeon Major J. F. Steinhauser, Civil Surgeon, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Conductor G. R. Tofft, Barrack Master, Mhow, is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand, with leave of absence for three years, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon C. Hatchell, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Leckie, Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Army Clothing, for six months.

Assistant Surgeon F. H. Smith, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, for eighteen months.

Sub-Conductor J. Fawcett, of the Public Works Department, for fifteen months.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 5th June.

Ensign J. T. Carruthers, 1/4 Foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee according to the lower standard.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1866.

Assistant Surgeon A. N. Hojel has been appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Bushire, until further orders.

Major J. F. Lester, Commissioner for the Settlement of Boundary Disputes between the Baroda and Joonaghur States, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th May last.

Captain P. P. P. Fenwick, Assistant Resident at Baroda, has been allowed an extension of leave for a period of one month, on medical certificate.

Mr. R. H. Showell is appointed Railway Magistrate on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, vice Major H. Day.

Mr. R. H. Showell, Railway Magistrate on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Tanna, Poona, and Ahmednuggur Districts.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan delivered over charge of the office of Joint Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry to Rao Saheb Dajee Govind, Sudder Ameen of Rutnagherry, on the 31st ultimo, in the afternoon.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to appoint Thomas Benyon Ferguson, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk and Sealer of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay from the 29th ultimo, vice Mr. R. B. Barton.

Mr. J. MacFarlan to act as extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

The following officers passed the Departmental Examination:—

Captain E. W. Trevor, Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Captain R. J. Crawford, Acting Superintendent of Police.

Dewan Wadoo Mull, Acting 3rd Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Mr. H. E. Watson, Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Surgeon Major J. F. Steinhauser delivered over charge of the Civil Hospital and Jail at Aden to Surgeon Major H. Pitman, 1st G. Regt. N. I., on the 10th May 1866.

The services of Captain C. J. DeLancy, of the Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.
5 Koina (s) .... Baldwin ...... Suez, May 22.
Cleopatra .... Cameloy .... Cardiff, Feb. 18.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE
7 Sarah Sands.......... White .... Liverpool.
Lindonsia .... Gerzien .... Coconada.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Elizabeth Fry*.—Mr. T. C. Rawlins, and Mrs. Butler.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition.. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under .... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fine Screw Steam Ship "BOMBAY CASTLE" will be despatched directly for Calcutta in about a week hence. For Freight of Goods and Specie, and Passage, apply to
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.
No. 5 Church Street, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,......... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

I, R. BURNETT, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the Ship *Lancashire*. ROBINSON BURNETT, Master.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 19th June, at MR. XAVIER'S SHOP in Calbadevie Road, consisting of Engines, Boiler, Flour, Oil, Saw Mills, and other Articles and Tools.
8th June 1866.

ROSSELET & Co. have just unpacked—
English bulleted Caps for Saloon Pistols.
Cartes de Visite, plain and coloured.
Chocolate Sweetmeats.
Note and Letter Paper.
Cologne Water in large bottles, and a great selection of Scent Bottles.
Fancy Watches.
Gold Lockets, Necklaces, and Diamond Finger Rings.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, *ex* "ROHILLA," from Clyde.
The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.
Just received Overland, a few
EXTINCTEMS,
or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.
The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.
Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP TRADE, hitherto carried on in Bombay by the undersigned with JAMES PARKINS, under the name and firm of SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co., as General, Custom House, and Commission Agents, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED, the said JAMES PARKINS having acted contrary to the terms of the Partnership agreement executed by and between him and the undersigned.
All Debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the undersigned.
In future the business hitherto transacted by the said Firm will be carried on under the name and style of SEVESTRE & Co. by AUGUSTUS SEVESTRE.
8, Church Gate Street, 7th June 1866.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the Advertisement in this day's *Bombay Gazette*, by Mr. Tyabjee, as Solicitor for Javerchund Maneckchund and other Shareholders in the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited), and on behalf of the Directors of the said Association, I beg to inform you that the SECOND CALL of Rupees 25 per Share therein stated to have been made by MR. TRICUMJI WELJI alone was made at a Meeting of the Directors of the Company at which the Chairman, Mr. King Gillan, Mr. Tricumji Welji, and myself, the Managing Director, were present.—Yours truly,
A. W. ORD,
Managing Director of the Western India Finance and Exchange.
Bombay, 7th June 1866.

MINUTES of Proceedings of a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the 25th day of May 1866.

Present.

Dr. Phin Smith.	Captain Donohoy.
W. H. Abbott, Esq.	J. G. Hicks, Esq.
William Swinhoe, Esq.	Baboo Chunder Sicker Mookerjea.
W. C. Stewart, Esq.	Baboo Cally Doss Dhur.
H. Reinhold, Esq.	
Thomas Watson, Esq.	

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., *in the Chair.*

Read the notice in the *Exchange Gazette* convening the Meeting.

Read the Proceedings of the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 24th April last.

Proposed by Dr. Phin Smith, seconded by Captain Donohoy,—"That the seven Resolutions passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 24th day of April 1866, be, and they are hereby, confirmed."—Carried.

Proposed by Baboo Chunder Sicker Mookerjea, seconded by William Swinhoe, Esq.,—"That the present Auditors, David Woods, Esq., and T. H. Lloyd, Esq., be re-elected."—Carried. F. SCHILLER, Chairman.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 8-30 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. this day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon, Wednesday ... ...13th 2h. 58m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ... ...20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	8	Twilight ends at 7-16.	5 23	6 34	6 9	6 50	6th June 1866. Time 9h. 7m. 10s. 8.
Sat.	9	Moon passes 0° 24' S of Mars at 11-44 A.M.	5 23	6 35	7 27	8 5	
Sun.	10	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 35	8 36	9 8	
Mon.	11	Saturn on the meridian at 9-0 P.M.	5 23	6 35	9 36	10 2	
Tues.	12	Moon passes 5° 5' S of Mercury at 6-12 P.M.	5 23	6 36	10 28	10 52	
Wed.	13	New Moon at 2-58 A.M.	5 23	6 36	11 15	11 38	
Thurs.	14	Mercury in Perihelion at 11-17 P.M.	5 23	6 36	—	0 1	

NOW READY.

No. VIII. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

CONTENTS.
CARTOON—Mr. Punch Takes Charge of the Taboots.
HALF SHEET—Domestic Cares.
THE THREE BORAHS.
SKETCH TO THE BAITAL PACHESI.
POOR BOMBAY—Illustration to No. 2.—Lays of Modern Bombay.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	June 2
AGRA	June 2	LAHORE	May 30
ALLAHABAD	June 1	LONDON	May 10
AUSTRALIA	April 27	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	June 2
BANGALORE	June 2	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	June 1	MEERUT	June 1
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 31
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	May 30
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 2	PUNJAUB	May 30
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 22
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 20

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

WE almost despair of ever instilling into the mind of the English public a just conception of Indian affairs. Even the London *Saturday Review*, which usually makes a point of knowing something of the subjects of which it treats, appears to disregard this salutary precaution when touching on Indian topics. A recent article, entitled, *The Soldier in India*, is little better than many similar ones which have been put forth in various home journals. The report of the Bengal Sanitary Commission, just presented to Parliament, is compared, or rather contrasted, with that of the Royal Commission of three years back. As long as the *Saturday Review* confines itself to statistics culled from these reports, we have no fault to find with it, but when it is rash enough to go beyond these, we see at once how entirely Indian conditions of life are as a sealed book to English writers. This is the sort of remark which jars so discordantly on our perception of things as they actually exist: "Soldiers' gardens have been established, from which it is expected that the Commissariat Department will shortly be able to buy most of the vegetables required for the use of the troops." Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed. Those who know what soldiers' gardens are, who are well acquainted with those plots of ground, about eight yards by six, in which half a dozen gaudy flowers and a couple of cabbages are grown, to secure the Government prize, of twenty-five or fifteen rupees; those, we say, who have seen a little of this sort of thing, will pity the unfortunate troops who are likely to be dependent for their vegetables on such a remarkably rotten seed. We fully admit the soundness of the principle of encouraging the men to amuse themselves in this manner, but the practical result is, and we fear always will be, *nil*. Possibly some of our readers may picture to themselves as the ideal soldiers' garden, a fertile piece of ground in the vicinity of the barracks, containing a couple of acres or so of good soil, with a well and all the appliances of serviceable irrigation; the writer in the *Saturday Review* evidently pictures to himself a scene of this sort, where the British soldiers, coatless and perspiring, but withal sober, and agreeably cheerful, is digging away, and finding the most delightful recreation in so doing, after the fatigues of drill and the monotony of cleaning belts and harness. Numbers of his comrades of course labour with him, and the welkin rings with their happy laughter and innocent badinage. This is the Utopian view, but acquaintance with the reality soon turns it into a dissolving one. The usual garden, as we have observed it, is the private property of two or three men, who with split bamboos fence in a minute plot of the clay or gravel adjoining their barrack. They throw down a little earth, and make a cross walk, of a foot broad, dividing the plot into four compartments; brick, pounded, is the favourite material for the path, because the red colour makes it look smart in the eyes of the Committee who award the prizes; two of the compartments, measuring perhaps seven feet by six, are devoted to horticulture, and the remainder form the kitchen garden. The great point is, of course, to choose the plants so that the greatest amount of bloom may appear at the time of the inspection. It is true that the above remarks apply to the Bombay Presidency, and that the *Saturday Review*, though speaking of India in general, alludes more particularly to Bengal; but we have reason to suppose that there is no material difference in the gardens of the two Presidencies, and we are quite certain that the Commissariat would be put to great straits to obtain a supply of vegetables from either. But the loose way in which these matters are considered is apparent elsewhere in the article under consideration. The writer is endeavouring to show what great progress had been made from 1861 to 1864 in the matter of regimental workshops, he gives us these statistics: "In 1864 regimental workshops had been introduced into five regiments of cavalry and thirty-two battalions of infantry in the Bengal Presidency alone, giving regular occupation to seven hundred and ninety-one men in twenty-two different trades." Thirty-seven workshops then employed just over twenty men each. The regiments may be taken roughly at an average of nine hundred, and out of these but twenty men could be induced to work. This is not a fit subject for much exultation, and when we reflect that in the natural anxiety of Commanding Officers to make a good appearance for their regiment we shall comprehend that "regular occupation" becomes a term of somewhat elastic extension. It must not be supposed for a moment that we wish to speak slightingly of the endeavours that are being made to improve the condition of the solder. On the contrary we think that the establishment of workshops is the best thing that has been done for the army for many years, and our industrial exhibitions show that good fruit is produced. But a newspaper article, of the kind we are commenting upon, does positive harm. The English public, accepting its statements and inductions as gospel, is apt to think that everything is done that can be done, that the soldier in India has everything that he can want, and that his disinclination to enlist is mere fancy. We object to rose-coloured platitudes; after the happy idea of the supply of vegetables the writer favours us with the sublime remark that "a greater variety of employment and amusement will strike at the principal root of drunkenness in the army." Will it? A soldier when convicted of habitual drunkenness, was asked if he had anything to say for himself; he said, no, except that he suffered from habitual thirst. Have our readers occasionally gone through a little physical exertion? We don't ask them if they have tried digging in a garden, because we know they would not do it, though they expect the British soldier to find it a charming recreation. But have they ever played a cricket match or a few games of rackets? If so, may we ask a personal question about the resulting sensation with reference to something to drink. But, it may be answered, it is not necessary to quench thirst with strong drinks. Perhaps not, but until means are discovered of making water considerably less nasty than it now is, the soldier will not take to it kindly; it must also be recollected that he has not the means of adding a portion of spirit to it as we have; he is condemned to drink his dram straight off. This subject, however, we have not space for, and must consider with the remark that the legislative mode in which authorized recreation is conducted, is in the highest degree unpalatable to the soldier, who generally includes gardens, workshops, and gymnasia in the same category with drill.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

The depression which has prevailed in Bombay during the last fortnight, owing to the state of the monetary world here and the cloud of redrafts which still hangs over the commercial community, was slightly relieved by a telegraphic announcement received two days ago, to the effect that a better tone was establishing itself in Liverpool, and that cotton, which had previously been quoted at 8d. and 8¼d. had risen to 9¼d. The stoppage of the Commercial Bank produced very great uneasiness, which was somewhat modified by an announcement issued by the Bank of Bombay, to the effect that Government had expressed its willingness to assist the Bank of Bombay, the public bank of the Presidency, to the utmost of its power, if Government assistance was required. Matters did not proceed to that extreme pass which required the Bank of Bombay to avail itself of Government assistance, but the public confidence was so shaken that a very considerable run was made upon some of the other banks in the town. They were able fortunately to meet the demands of their depositors, and when the public saw that money was readily forthcoming, the demand of course abated. The severity of the crisis has not yet been fully felt, however, in Bombay, as the redrafts which will fall on shippers of Cotton here, in consequence of the great depreciation in the price of the staple, are only beginning to arrive, and will not reach Bombay to any great extent till July. The outlook for the future is certainly very gloomy, and already a number of firms has been compelled to suspend payment. The present crisis threatens to be more than usually acute in Bombay, as speculation in cotton had been carried on upon a very extensive scale, and as many of the persons engaged in the speculation have not recovered from the effects of the disasters of 1865. Creditors then in a spirit of mistaken forbearance permitted a number of heavy insolvents to resume trading operations, in the hope that they might be able to wipe off ultimately the greater part of their obligations. They did not take into account the possibility of the rise in the price of cotton during the autumn of last year being merely temporary, and now the fall has come, the men to whom the privilege was extended have only become more deeply involved and are beginning to give way under the renewed pressure. Others, again, who scrambled through the difficulties of last year are not in the best position for meeting a second series of misfortunes within twelve months. Much of their capital, moreover, lies locked up in the unsaleable paper of the share-market, most of which is absolutely worthless, and as the banks have lent largely in that class of securities, they are unable to extend any material assistance to legitimate traders to tide them over a temporary pressure. Since the present panic began the following have suspended payment or have availed themselves of the provisions of the Insolvency Act:—

Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy (London Firm S. P. Framjee and Co.)—Liabilities £800,000; assets about £500,000.

Messrs. Manockjee Limjee and Co.—Liabilities £400,000; assets £420,000.

Dr. Diver—Secured claims not stated; unsecured claims put in for upwards of £600,000; assets, a house and a shigram or one horse conveyance.

Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.—Liabilities £1,307,333; assets £539,960.

Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.—Liabilities £197,813; assets £161,033.

Karsandas Madhowdas—Liabilities £390,000; assets £180,000.

Govind Girdhur.

Macculloch, John and Co.

The wanton disregard which the directors and managers of the recent Joint Stock Companies, paid to the provisions of the Joint Stock Acts relating to the holding of annual meetings and the publication of balance sheets, is now meeting with its due statutory reward, and in some instances the offences are so gross that it is much to be regretted the punishment is only a pecuniary one. Two batches of Joint Stock Companies or their directors have already been brought before the acting Senior Magistrate for failing to comply with some of their statutory regulations. The extent to which those clauses of the Act, which are generally looked upon as the safe-guard of the public, have been contemptuously ignored in Bombay, may be gathered from the fact, that not fewer than thirty companies or their officers have been summoned for default, and this by no means completes the list. One Financial Corporation was fined £30 4s. for not having made out a list of the shareholders and furnished the same to the Registrar, although 151 days had elapsed since it was bound to do so. The statutory penalty is a sum not exceeding £5 a day, and the magistrate inflicted a fine at the rate of 4s. a day for each day of default. Another Company was fined £30 8s. The directors of another Company were fined £12 for having failed to publish a balance-sheet. The action taken by the Registrar will bear good fruit and import some formality to the future management of such Companies. If the money of capitalists is to be tempted into useful channels, it is imperative that the safeguards established for the protection of shareholders by the Joint Stock Acts should be rigorously enforced.

One of the Land Reclamation Companies—the Mazagon,—which came into existence during the period of the share mania for the purpose of reclaiming a portion of the harbour foreshore and building wharves and quays, held a meeting recently, at which some extraordinary disclosures were made reflecting gross blame upon its management. The meeting was held to consider the propriety of the course pursued by the directors who under the pressure of certain claims against the Company had made a call upon the shareholders of £100 per share. It has only to be remembered that the shareholders are speculative holders, and that many of the shares are in the hands of Banks in security of loans to understand how unpalatable a call of £100 to the shareholders would be at any time, especially as shares on which £300 have been paid are to be had in abundance in the bazaar for £25 and under. In addition to this consideration, the commercial crisis is paralysing all operations in the monetary world. The Company purchased land for reclamation at a cost of £600,000 of which £50,000 still remain to be paid. The directors originally called up £300 per share which yielded the cost of the purchase, but they retained a portion in hand to get the works agoing. That portion was mainly locked up in an insolvent financial, in which some of the directors of the Mazagon Company were also directors. Debts to the amount of £163,367 have been contracted for the further purposes of the Company, but as the creditors are urgent the directors were driven to the necessity of making the call referred to. These directors had only been elected a few months ago, and from their statement to the shareholders, it appears that the management previously have been of the most scandalous character. The present directors prepared a balance sheet but they would not take the responsibility of signing it, as the affairs of the Company had been carried on without books. The new Secretaries and Treasurers declared that when they entered upon office two or three months ago there was no cash-book in existence, "in fact nothing." There was not even a register of shareholders kept. At a meeting of the Company, held in December last, the then directors pledged themselves to the shareholders not to make a call for six months, notwithstanding that a majority of these directors on the previous day had pledged themselves in writing to a creditor of the bank to make a call in less than three months. It also appears from the revelations at the meeting just held that two native directors gambled extensively in the shares of the Company, and that they intentionally kept the transfer register of the Company unopened until within two days of the First of July—the date of the settlement of time-bargains,—and only opened it when they were told that they were rendering themselves liable to a criminal prosecution. Under such disclosures, the native directors had no alternative but to resign their seat at the Board, but the shareholders will be easily mollified indeed, if they rest satisfied with such a meagre atonement for the mismanagement of the Company. The meeting appointed a committee of inspection to examine into the state of the Company's affairs.

The Bombay shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, who hold about 33,000 shares of the 40,000 issued by the Company, have been taking counsel together as to the best policy to be pursued under the misfortunes which have culminated in the suspension of payment by the Bank. It stands to reason that the opinion and desires of a body of shareholders holding the great bulk of the stock should receive attention; but their practical deprivation of influence or power in the active management of the Bank is the necessary sequel of the removal of the head office to London and the establishment of the board of directors there. The suspension has come upon the shareholders so suddenly, and their knowledge of the Bank's affairs and position are (at a distance of six thousand miles) so slight, that the shareholders could do nothing but entrust their interests to a committee of their own body. The general feeling of the shareholders, in the first place, took expression in a resolution that it is desirable if possible that the Bank be continued, and that in any event it is not expedient to wind it up in Chancery or through that Court. The shareholders felt, however, they were groping in the dark, as all that has transpired in connection with the Bank since 31st December, the date of the last balance sheet, is nothing more than mere guess work. The committee of shareholders, which has also power to act in England and to associate with themselves if they think fit certain gentlemen in England named by the meeting, have sent home the sub-agent of the Bank by the present mail with proxies representing 18,000 shares and with instructions to him to communicate the resolutions of the meeting of the shareholders here to the London section of the committee, and to consult with them as to the best means to be taken to watch the interests of the shareholders. It is a vain hope to expect that the Bank can be resuscitated now; its credit is irretrievably gone; and though the loss to the shareholders is great, they had better prepare for reducing it to a minimum and meeting it manfully, than indulge in any such idle dream.

WE regret to announce the death by cholera of Lieutenant Freeman Gaye Spicer, of the late 48th Madras Native Infantry, and doing duty with the detachment of the 36th M. N. I., at Seetabuldee, (Nagpore). The melancholy event took place on the night of the 2nd instant, and the deceased was buried with military honours on the following evening in the Seetabuldee cemetry. The deceased officer had been about ten years in the service, and was the Senior Lieutenant on the cadre of his regiment. It was only a few weeks ago we announced the death of Major Earnest Metcalfe of the same corps at Rangoon.

IN another column we publish the particulars attending the death of Mr. Walter Brett, which happened recently at Woogong in Western Australia. Mr. Brett was for some years connected with the *Englishman* as its managing proprietor. On his secession from that journal at the beginning of 1865, he came round to Bombay. Being unsuccessful here, he suddenly departed and no one knew whither. It will be remembered that a Calcutta paper gave out a report a few weeks ago, that Mr. Brett was in Shanghai; the melancholy event detailed further on proves but too certainly the untruthfulness of that report.

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* announces that Major Curtis shot himself at Bareilly on the 28th ult.: recovery hopeless.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—Our Cabool letters which arrived this morning, too late for insertion in the present issue, bring news to the 20th ultimo.

Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan has resumed the title of Ameer.

Sirdar Ismael Khan has been ordered to march for Candahar.

Ameer Shere Allee Khan is reported to be at Kelat, and to be busy in fortifying that place. Should he be attacked there and find himself unable to hold his ground, he will, it is said, go direct to Heerat.

Mohamed Ufzul Khan was expected in Cabool on the 22nd or 23rd ultimo.

Several men known to be adherents of Ameer Shere Allee Khan's, have been made prisoners by Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, the present Governor of Cabool.

SIR W. MANSFIELD AND HIS A. D. C.

HOWEVER desirous the public journalist may be to interpose becoming reticence between a serious scandal and those of his readers who enjoy it, there are occasions upon which he simply intensifies its worst features, in refusing to deprive it of the embellishments of rumour, by a plain narration of facts. Such an occasion is undoubtedly furnished by the recent unfortunate disagreement between His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield and his A. D. C., Captain E. S. Jervis, of the Bombay Army, which, in a more or less distorted shape, has now become a current topic of conversation.

It would appear that Captain Jervis has been attached to the personal Staff of His Excellency for the last five years, in a confidential capacity, superintending His Excellency's household arrangements, and disbursing his current expenditure. A short time since, principally upon the evidence of a European butler, by name Abbey, His Excellency was induced to bring very serious charges of peculation and abuse of trust against the officer in question, by whom, however, they were met with an indignant denial. A Court of Enquiry was then summoned, composed of Colonel D. M. Stewart, Deputy Adjutant General; Major Flood, Military Secretary; and Major J. N. Young, Deputy Judge Advocate General, with Major T. E. Gordon, Persian Interpreter, as prosecutor. At the earlier sittings of this Court, Captain Jervis, as he was bound to do, attended, but before its proceedings were over, he absented himself without leave, expressing his indignation at what he considered the absurd triviality and utter truthlessness of the charges preferred, and his inability to endure them to the end. Precisely what may have been the finding of the Court, we do not know; whatever it may have been, whether it sustained the gravamen of the accusations, or dealt chiefly with Captain Jervis's misdemeanour more recently alluded to,—it is quite certain that he is to be tried by Court Martial, and that the officers composing it will assemble in the Sirhind Division at an early date. Meantime, the accused Officer—who is not, we believe, altogether under arrest—has deemed it necessary to vindicate himself, by an action against the Chief, for cash advanced on house building account, which action may perhaps be under trial by the Simla Civil Court as we write. On reviewing the foregoing particulars, what perhaps first occurs to one is, whether, keeping household accounts, and performing somewhat menial offices,—however justified by traditional usage,—can, according to law, form any part of the duty of an A. D. C. as a military officer, and, therefore, whether any lapse in the duty as accepted can be strictly treated as a military offence. Then again, it might seem, that a Court composed exclusively of members of the Head Quarters Staff, though all, it must be at once admitted, utterly unimpeachable as individuals, was not altogether a fitting tribunal for the occasion; while, on the other hand, we have heard it urged not unreasonably, that an endeavour to make the enquiry as private as possible was evincive of His Excellency's consideration for the subject of it. About Captain Jervis's lamentable want of temper and discretion, in absenting himself at any period during the progress of that enquiry, there cannot unfortunately be two opinions. That an officer so honourable, kind-hearted, and far-seeing, as Sir William Mansfield, should deliberately step into such dilemma as would be involved in his inability to prove the charges he has prepared (*should* it be the purpose of the impending Court Martial to try them), is improbable on the face of it; while, at the same time, it cannot be denied that the uncompromising attitude assumed by Captain Jervis is scarcely compatible with a conclusion of his guilt. With these *pros* and *cons* for the present we content ourselves, and we need hardly add, that we have no intention of expressing any opinion as to the probable issue of the matter so long as it may be *pendente lite*. It does, however, certainly seem to us, that whoever, upon either side, counselled the ill-advised course which has led to so painful a sequel as that before us, richly merits condemnation. The most sensational of public scandals is dear at the cost of public morality—of a slur on the fair fame of the brave Chief whom, but a few days back, we saw proud and happy in the bestowal of a much coveted honour—or of degradation and ruin to an officer of hitherto unblemished name. The first evil *must* ensue—of the two others, who shall point the greater?

"But ho, Iago, the pity of it—the pity of it!"

—*Pioneer, June* 1.

ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 10TH MAY.

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Koina*, Captain Baldwin, arrived in harbour late on Wednesday night, from Suez, which port she left on the 23rd ult. We are thus in possession of English papers to the above date. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Capt. C. C. D. Hutchison,	Mr. and Mrs. Feiler,
Mr. John Blomfield,	Mrs. Radamsky,
" John Warner,	Mr. J. Thompson,
" J. V. Cabral,	" E. Donaldson,
" C. S. Middleton,	" Dinshaw and Eduljee,
" S. E. Forester,	" Kamdass Narayen.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, May* 10.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought in a Bill for the redistribution of seats in England, by which small boroughs are to be enlarged by being grouped with others, new constituencies to be created, and additions to be made to the county and borough representation.

The Lord-Advocate has brought in a Franchise Bill for Scotland, reducing the borough franchise to £7, and the county to £14 occupation, and property, with residence, to £5.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue has brought in a Reform Bill for Ireland, reducing the borough franchise to £6, and creating a lodging and savings-bank franchise. Three new seats are to be created, and the boundaries of several small boroughs to be enlarged.

The news from Germany and Italy is more warlike. Prussia, Austria, and Italy are bringing up their armies to a war standard, and Austrian troops are concentrating on the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers. The country round Mantua has been inundated by Austrian engineers and Peschiera and Legnano have been strengthened. Prince Frederick Charles is to take the chief command of the Prussian army.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham-palace on the 5th May.

The Emperor Napoleon in a speech at Auxerre has expressed detestation of the treaties of 1815. This has produced a feeling of dismay in France.

Volunteering is going forward with great enthusiasm in Italy. The National Guard have offered their services. General Prim is to have a command in the Army. General Garibaldi has been called by royal decree to a command of twenty battalions.

Some of the Small German States have declared their intention to join Austria in the event of war.

Mazzini has been again elected to represent Messina.

The Emperor of Russia has intimated to Prussia that, if war breaks out, he will be obliged, by family relations, to support several of the German provinces.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Count Bismarck, by a stepson of Karl Blind. The would-be assassin has since committed suicide.

The effective force of the Belgian army is about to be raised.

Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre has been re-elected for Reading.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives have proposed a monument to the memory of King Leopold.

The conviction of Charlotte Winsor, twice tried for child-murder, has been affirmed by the Court of Error.

The Fenians, who had collected along the New Brunswick frontier, with a view to the invasion of that province, have entirely dispersed. The Fenian movement in America is considered to have completely collapsed.

A great fire has occurred in Glasgow, resulting in an immense destruction of property.

A speech delivered on the present war crisis by M. Thiers in the Corps Législatif has produced a great impression both in the Chamber and on the public.

It is reported that Russia is arming on a vast scale.

The case of Captain Keighley *v.* Major-General Bell came before the Court of Common Pleas on May 9.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: General E F Waters, C.B, Bengal Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel George Thornton, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Colonel L. C. Bourchier—Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Rawdon.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland Mail, May* 10.)

ANOTHER turn of the political kaleidoscope has brought to the front, in all its brightest colours, the foreign news of the world, and sent back, faded and dim, the domestic intelligence which last week was so prominent. There is a great crisis in Europe, beside which our own little political excitements at home shrivel into insignificance. It is no longer possible to evade the recognition of the fact that we are trembling on the verge of a tremendous war and that only a miracle can now bring the nations back again to the safe plateau of peace. All through the week the complexion of the tidings pouring in from all parts of the Continent has been growing more and more warlike. When we last wrote there was still some hope that the extreme evil might be averted; but now this hope has passed away. The country has been distinctly informed by the leading members of our own Government, that nothing could be done by the Court and Cabinet of Great Britain to arrest the onward tendency of warlike events, as the suggestion of a conference was not reciprocated by the other great Powers, who might have aided such a work, and no good could result from our single action. So the last chance of preserving peace has passed away; and before the month is at an end we may expect to see enormous armies in motion to attack each other, and blood beginning to flow like water.

With the early history of this crisis, in its Germanic origin, our readers are well acquainted. There are no feuds so bitter and irreconcilable in private life as family feuds, and so it is with cognate nations. But, unhappily, there was a necessity in this case that a German war should at once become a European war, because the embarrassment of Austria is the opportunity of Italy, and the former cannot, therefore, have a single war upon her hands. If France in this conjuncture had actively interfered to restrain Italy, peace might have been preserved all over Europe, for in that case Austria and Prussia might have sheathed their swords for awhile, and time might have brought them to reason. But whilst Italy was awaiting her opportunity to strike, Austria was under compulsion to arm, and so defensive movements become offensive movements, and no one will be the first to return to the *status ante* of external peace. Affairs being in this state, every word uttered by the Emperor Napoleon was an event. At no time, perhaps, has Europe ever waited with so much anxiety for the oracle to declare itself. Well, the oracle has declared itself. The Emperor has spoken and the result is something like a panic in all the Exchanges of Europe. It happened that on Sunday (6th) last the Emperor and the Empress paid a little flying visit by railway to the country-town of Auxerre, the Mayor of which, as in duty bound, improvised an address to their Majesties, and the Emperor made a reply. The words which he uttered were simply these—words which will doubtless be great in history:—"I see with pleasure that the memory of the First Empire has not been effaced from your minds. Believe me, for my own part, I have inherited the feelings entertained by the chief of my family for this energetic and patriotic population, who sustained the Emperor in good as in evil fortune. I have a debt of gratitude to discharge towards the Yonne. This department was the first to give me its suffrages in 1848, because it knew, with the majority of the French people, that its interests were my interest, and that I detested equally with them those treaties of 1815 which it is now sought to make the sole basis of our foreign policy. I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed towards me. Among you I breathe freely, for it is among the working population both in town and country that I find the real genius of France." With this all hope of the pacific intervention of France suddenly collapsed. To many in France it was a surprise, and a very painful one. Among the peopele generally there is an earnest desire for peace, and it is said that this imperial denunciation of the treaties of 1815 has caused many bitter and indignant words to be uttered. We may be sure that they were well studied before they were delivered; but there are signs now of a desire to soften them down by after-explanations—or, more properly we should write, "obscurations." The official and semi-official journals are trying to take the sting out of them. For example, the *Constitutionnel* tells the world that "the object of France is neither to serve the ambition of Prussia nor Italy, but to assure her own dignity and security. The programme of France is known and has just been repeated. It lies wholly in these words—Reform of the Treaties of 1815. Any enterprise not directed towards this end will find her not indifferent, but attentive, vigilant, and resolute. The speech at Auxerre is not, therefore, a compromise with the various interests which are now agitating Germany, but is a last appeal to the wisdom of the signers of the treaties of 1815, on behalf of the peace and security of Europe. It is for them to consider if it would be expedient to leave to the chances of war, always uncertain and formidable, that general reform which France wished to see carried out in peace and by means of a friendly understanding." Everybody at the present time "means peace," not excepting Bismarck himself; but for peaceable people one and all are marvellous, warlike in aspect and in tone.

It is difficult to over-estimate the magnitude of the crisis. When Lord Clarendon spoke the other night about "a million of men in arms," it is thought that he considerably understated the number that were likely to take the field. Germany will convert nearly all the manhood of her countries into a vast army, leaving it to the old men, the women, and the children to be the tillers of the fields, the hewers of wood, and the drawers of water. Italy is eager for the affray and Garibaldi has been appointed to enlist and to command a large auxiliary force of volunteers. It is stated that the Prussian army alone now amounts to 450,000 men, 240,000 of whom are fully equipped and prepared to take the field at once. France at present only looks on; but how soon this passive acquiescence in the strife may be replaced by active participation, it is impossible to say. It is certain, however, that the Emperor feels confident that he will, in homely language, "make something out of it." He has his eye on certain territorial redistributions, and he will not die happy until the Rhineland has become part of France. Both the great German powers are likely to withdraw, shorn and shaven from the conflict. But it will fare worst with Austria. Care must sit very heavily upon the Emperor Francis Joseph, who has an immense stake, with little power to play the game with success. The Vienna correspondent of a daily paper, writing a day or two ago, says that though a boy in comparison with William of Prussia, Francis Joseph "looks, by a dozen years, the elder man . . . . How wearied, and worn and wretched he looks—how furrowed with premature wrinkles, how grizzled with untimely grey," whilst the Prussian King looks quite comely and genial, "his mind thoroughly made up, and he himself quite easy in it." We may give our readers one more glimpse of the personalities of the present crisis. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writing on the 9th says:—"The Empress gave her last ball of the season on Monday night. She talked for some time with the Austrian ambassador, and people said she was trying to reassure him. It was remarked, too, that the Emperor never looked more satisfied or more gay than on Monday (6th) night; but the same cannot be said of all who were present." We can fancy his smug, Mephistophelian, self-satisfied look, as he eyes the players and inwardly exclaims—"Make your games, gentlemen—make your games!"

There is one more actor in this great drama of whom something must be said, for he well-nigh came to a tragic end, prematurely, the other day, in which case it is not impossible that the curtain might have fallen upon the whole. Count Von Bismarck, walking in Berlin, has been shot at by an assassin, who discharged several barrels of a revolver at the Minister, without one of them taking effect. Bismarck turned and grappled with his assailant, and succeeded in securing him. The unhappy man was soon lodged in prison, where he destroyed himself with a penknife. He is said to be a step-son of Karl Blind, the German refugee now in England. It is generally believed that he was associated with others in this murderous enterprise, but not with any of the German refugees now living amongst us. We are afraid that there are a great number of people, many Englishmen included among them, who wish that the assassin had managed his weapon a little more adroitly, for it is generally felt that Bismarck is the arch agent of this tremendous war which is now threatening Europe, and that his removal from the scene might have been attended by such a pause in the progress of the still-pending negotiations, as might have in the end been conducive to peace. As it is, Bismarck has achieved a signal triumph. He has been grandly serenaded; he has made a clap-trap speech about dying for one's king and country in the quiet streets or the ensanguined battle-field, and is infinitely more popular than before.

Overshadowed by these great European events, our little domestic politics, as we have before observed, sink into insignificance. And yet the week has not by any means been an unproductive or unimportant one: for it has produced both the other complement of the Ministerial Reform scheme and the Government Budget. On the whole, it may be said that the plan for the redistribution of seats had been well received both by Parliament and the public. Of course some of the more vehement members of the Tory party—including prominently General Peel—have declared their intention to attack the Government measures at every stage, but it is doubted whether they will much strengthen themselves by their opposition. The new distributory arrangement is very much what was expected. Small constituencies have been doubled up, and large ones have been provided with an expanded representation. The details will be found in another part of our paper. As to the Budget, it may be said of it that, whilst it is eminently satisfactory, it contains nothing of a startling character. There was not a large surplus to be appropriated—and the uses to which the little at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was put flowed into very unostentatious channels. Mr. Gladstone has had a very hard time of it since Easter; but he has passed the ordeal with wonderful success, and has risen greatly in the estimation both of Parliament and the public. Not only has his genius developed itself with an extraordinary many-sidedness, in rising to the highest flights of oratory and descending to the most practical details, but he has exhibited an amount of tact, a conciliatory forbearance, and a respect for the opinions of others—qualities for which heretofore he has not received full credit. People are now beginning to believe that he is not merely a great man, but also a great leader.

If there had been less excitement in the political atmosphere, it would probably have formed a subject of especial comment during the last few days, that the foremost of the two "hopes of the nation" have been making their appearance in public, and addressing enlightened assemblies in a manner very honourable to themselves and satisfactory to the country. On Saturday (5th) evening the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were present, as guests, at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy, and last night they honoured the Institute of Civil Engineers—thus exhibiting, after the manner of their father, their interests in the Arts and Sciences. On both occasions they made speeches, sufficiently appropriate in thought and felicitous in expression, and altogether acquitted themselves very well. The Royal Academy dinner, for the first time under the Presidentship of Sir Francis Grant, brother of Sir Hope Grant, was certainly a remarkable one. For the first time in the knowledge of men the "sister art" of painting was held to be fox-hunting. The connexion between the Prince of Wales and the Royal Academy was that great emblem "the brush." The President of the Royal Academy, it is understood, "rides to hounds," and we do not doubt that he paints all the better for it, especially when a gentleman in pink or a lady in a chimney-pot is to be pourtrayed. But it is not generally considered to have been in the best possible taste thus prominently to glorify the hunting-field, and for the first time to omit from the list of toasts the literature of the kingdom. Besides, if the President of the Academy were so very anxious to glorify the Prince, he might have found fuel for his enthusiasm even in that direction, seeing that two years ago the Prince of Wales made his first public appearance by presiding at a dinner of the Literary Fund.

(*From the Overland Mail, May* 10.)

Cholera has made its appearance in Liverpool, and four deaths are already reported. All the victims were foreigners, three of them Germans, on their way to the United States. The outbreak of cholera on two ships from Liverpool, which had arrived on the other side of the Atlantic, has been announced in the American telegrams, and as the disease in each case commenced among the German emigrants, its source is evident. Another vessel, the *Helvetia*, which left Liverpool with emigrants to New York, has put into Queenstown, two deaths from cholera having occurred, and was ordered back to Liverpool, where she will undergo quarantine. The Government have prohibited the landing of foreign emigrants in England, unless they produce a medical certificate that they were in good health when they shipped. The outbreak on board the *Helvetia*, is attributed to the disorderly habits and poor food of the German emigrants, and it is satisfactory to hear that no new cases are reported, and that the Liverpool authorities are adopting the most vigorous measures to detect the disease in its early stages, and to check it as soon as detected. The authorities at the seaports on the east coast have also taken the precautions necessary in view of the advent of this terrible visitor.

The sixth annual meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Education among the Children of India was held on the afternoon of the 7th inst., in Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The report announced that experience had confirmed the great fundamental principle of the society, that the masses of India could only be educated in Christianity by the instrumentality of their own trained countrymen, and through the medium of their own mother tongue. A scheme, having the Bible for its basis, had been adopted for improving the heathen schools of Bengal, which was now in operation in fifty-eight schools, where nearly 3,000 children had been brought under Christian instruction. Native Christian teachers were being trained in the North-West Provinces, the Punjaub, and the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, while school books, works for mission agents, and illustrated magazines were being issued in fifteen languages, at the rate of 1,200 copies a day. The amount received during the past year was 6,380l., and the expenditure 6,418l. Sir Herbert Edwardes, who proposed the adoption of the report, gave an interesting sketch of the progress and civilising influences of Christianity in India, deeply lamenting the exclusion of the Bible from the schools and universities, which contained over 300,000 scholars. It was that exclusion which had called the society into existence, and considering the small means employed, the success of the united missionary effort in India in our days was something wonderful. He deferred in toto from the opinion of the Government, that the introduction of the Bible as a part of the education afforded by the State would be likely to promote disunion among Christians, or lead to the establishment of a dominant church. It was equally a mistake to suppose that the education generally that Christianity encouraged might eventually have the effect of jeopardising the British empire of India. The India of the past was rapidly dying out, and the mind of the rising generation was wholly directed towards the India of the future.

Seventy-five additional cases of cholera had occurred on board the *Virginia* since her arrival in quarantine, and twelve deaths took place on the 24th ult. Dr. Slaxtor, the Halifax physician who attended the passengers on the *England*, had died of cholera at Halifax, where three other cases were reported. A later telegram, however, reports that the cholera on board the vessels in quarantine at New York was assuming a milder form and was abating.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 3.

THE BUDGET.

(*From the Overland Mail, May* 10.)

IN committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his financial statement for the year. He began by expressing the relief he experienced, after the sharp debates of the previous week, in entering on a question which would involve no party struggle. He had not to announce a surplus of revenue on the scale of the last three years—the average of those surpluses being three millions and a half; but though his means would be more contracted, he would be able to make reductions not without interest. The expenditure was estimated last year at 66,103,000l., while it had actually reached only 65,914,000l. To the expenditure of the year might be added the item for fortifications, 560,000l., making a total of 66,474,000l. There was a portion of the expenditure relating to India which ought to be deducted, so that the real expenditure was 65,424,000l. The expenditure for 1859-60 was 69,762,000l.; and making certain deductions the actual expenditure of that year was 68,323,000l., which, compared with that of last year, showed a decrease of 2,900,000l., while as compared with that for 1858-9, which was 63,225,000l., there had been an increase of 2,200,000l. The expenditure of last year was—for interest of debt 26,23[illegible],000l.; army and navy, 24,829,000l.; civil service, including packet service, 10,250,000l.; and the collection of the revenue, 4,602,000l. The expenditure of the year was 65,914,000l., while the revenue was 67,812,000l., leaving a surplus of about 1,89[illegible],000l. The estimate of the revenue for the past year was 66,296,000l., while it had actually reached more than 67,000,000l., or about 1,424,000l. more than was calculated, there being an increase in the customs, excise, stamps, income-tax, and every other item beyond that estimate. Comparing the revenue with past years, he showed that since 1864 there had been a gradual increase, the average being about a million and a quarter a year. The estimate of the loss caused by the reductions of last year was 1,868,000l., while it had actually been 1,871,000l. The loss on the tea had been less than expected, while that on the income-tax was considerably less, and it had proved that the value of a penny in the pound of that charge was no less than 1,400,000l. In regard to fire insurance duty, the effect of the reduction was a loss, which could only be calculated on half a year, and had been 270,000l., the estimate having been 260,000l., while there had been an increase of payment of the duty owing to the decrease, which was in the gross about 8 per cent.; but really, and taking the net amount, it was 5 per cent. It would be premature to deal with this duty at present; but if it was hereafter to be dealt with, it would not be possible to look at it as a source of revenue. The revenue on malt had been favourable; it had been estimated for the past year at 5,850,000l., but had produced 6,410,000l. As regarded spirits, the revenue had been 13,950,000l., a very large return. The Exchequer balances had been reduced by unusual liquidations of debt. They were, on the 31st March, 1865, 7,691,000l.; and on the same date in 1866, they were 5,851,000l. The estimate of the revenue for the coming year was—for interest of debt, 26,140,000l.; consolidated fund, 1,800,000l.; army 14,950,000l.; navy rather more than 10,000,000l.; and with the collection of the revenue, about 5,090,000l., and the packet service, the total would be 66,225,000l., which as compared with the expenditure of last year, showed an increase of 78,000l. In detail, he showed that the increase was inevitable, owing to works for army, navy, revenue and miscellaneous departments. The estimate of the revenue for the coming year was—from customs, 21,400,000l.; excise, 19,750,000l.; stamps, 9,450,000l.; taxes, 3,400,000l.; income tax, 5,700,000l.; post-office, 4,450,000l.; and miscellaneous, including China indemnity, 3,100,000l.; making a total of 67,575,000l.; and the charge being 66,225,000l., the surplus would be 1,350,000l. It must be taken into account that 1,400,000l. of the revenue of the present year was anticipated by the reductions of last year, and but for these reductions the surplus would have been 2,700,000l. The disposal of this revenue was next considered by the right hon. gentleman, and he referred to the existence of commercial treaties into which this country had entered in the most disinterested spirit, with a view to including other nations to adopt the principles on which we ourselves acted. The effect of the treaty with France on the export trade of that country had been such, as regarded tissues, cotton, linen yarns, and other goods, that, comparing 1860 and 1864, the amount was 32,900,000f. in the former, and more than 50,000,000f. in the latter, and the total increase had been, on all kinds of goods, from 58 millions and half of francs to 141,000,000 of francs. Treaties had been concluded with Belgium, Italy, the Zollverein, and finally with Austria, on the same standard as that with France—as duty to exceed twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* on all British goods. This involved two changes in our own tariff; namely, the repeal of the duty on timber, and the equalization of the duty on wine in bottle and in wood. The duty on timber was a protective duty on a raw material which this country had largely to import from great distances. Tracing the timber duty and consumption of the article from 1811 to 18[illegible], when the duty began to be reduced, he showed that consumption had greatly increased in proportion to reduction of impost, until it had augmented 50 per cent. in the last six years. The revenue from timber for the year was only 307,000l., and this would be reckoned as an entire loss for the year. The repeal to be immediate. In regard to the equalising of the duty on wine, it had been at the rate of 2s. 6d. for bottled wine, while it had been at 1s. a gallon in wood; and the duty being made the same on both, there would be a loss of revenue of 71,000l. There were three other changes to be made. It was proposed to reduce the duty on pepper, which had been difficult to defend, and which often stood over for reduction; and the present opportunity, when no greater matters intervened, would be used to deal with it by abolishing the impost at a loss of 112,000l. for the year. Turning to the duties on locomotion, he stated that the revenue derived from that source was 1,690,000l., including carriages, horses, railways, &c. He did no propose to interfere with the duty on any of these. In particular as regarded railways it was not advisable to meddle with the tax, except as part of a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of those means of transit. But as to the duty on post-horses, which was 266,000l., and on public conveyances, especially omnibuses which was 142,000l., it was proposed to deal with them, especially the latter, the question being one of the convenience and comfort of the working classes, as well as of the middle class. The licenses would be left as at present, but the mileage duty would be reduced from a penny to a farthing a mile, at a loss for the future of 90,000l. a year. The post-horse duties included the hackney carriages, and with the duty on the latter he did not intend to interfere; but as to that of post-horses, the scale of the license duty would be so reduced as to place the small proprietor on a fair footing with the large; and this would involve a loss of 20,000l. a year. This disposed of 560,000l. out of a surplus of 1,300,000l. Having stated that he should move resolutions renewing the tea duties, and the income-tax at 4d. in the pound, he turned to the subject of the national debt, and stated that a considerable amount of Exchequer Bills had been paid off, and the sum that had been paid in reduction of the debt in the past year was 5,179,000l. Speaking of the unfunded debt, he stated that looking at the great changes which took place in the rate of interest, it was difficult to deal with Government securities of this nature. The amount of that unfunded debt was now 8,2[illegible]7,000l. as compared with over 18,000,000l. in 1858, and consisted of Exchequer bills and bonds. As regarded the national debt, he was convinced that the time had arrived when Parliament should face that subject. He was aware that there were taxes which it was still desirable to reduce, but we had arrived at such a point in the relaxation of taxation as gave opportunity for considering the subject of the national debt. Next year there would be a large cessation of terminable annuities, not less than 600,000l. a year, which in a degree made the present moment favourable for moving in that direction. The national debt consisted, first, of the funded or permanent debt; secondly, the unfunded debt; and thirdly, the outstanding value of terminable annuities. The total of the national debt at the close of the great war was over 900,000,000l.; in 1830, it was 842,000,000l.; and in 1840, it was 837,000,000l. On January 5, 1854, it was somewhat over 800,000,000l. During the Crimean war it was largely increased, but in 1858 it stood at 823,934,000l., while in the year 1836, it was 798,909,000l. During the forty years of peace the rate of decrease was about 2,000,000l. per annum. From 1854 to 1858 the rate of increase was about 10,000,000l. a year; while since then the decrease had been about 3,000,000l. a year. This was not a satisfactory state of things, and the national debt, he contended, was exercising an injurious social influence. Speaking of the American debt, he contended the burden it imposed was nearly 35,000,000l. a year; but looking to the vigour and energy of that country, he did not think it would constitute any continuous burden on the American people. The revenue of America was 90,000,000l. a year, which was being applied, as far as possible, to the reduction of the debt. This was an example to Europe, where borrowing was the growing vice of the Governments of all European States. The debt of the nine principal European States was over fifteen hundred millions in the gross, all contracted in times of peace; six of them increasing the amount of debt at the annual rate of sixty millions, involving a vast amount of social and political difficulty. As regarded our own national debt, he stated that we were living in a commercial era of extraordinary magnitude and increase; and our commercial undertakings were now as great, with our thirty millions of population, as those of France and America with their seventy millions of people put together; and the cause of our pre-eminence was to be found in the possession and the facile use of minerals, and especially coal. It was a question whether our store of coal was practically inexhaustible; and a doubt had arisen, looking to the increase of consumption, whether the limit of that supply could not be calculated. Even if a substitute for coal could be found, it could not be peculiar to England, and if our coal was exhausted, the relative pre-eminent commercial position of this country to other nations would be lost. If so, there must be a decline of rents, profits, and wages, and this would be followed by the emigration of the receiver of wages; and capitalists would invest their capital abroad; but the owners of rents could not migrate, nor transfer their property to other and more productive regions. The available coal of the United Kingdom was estimated at 83,000,000,000 tons, while the increase of consumption annually was 3½ per cent. at present; but if it increased in the same proportion, at the end of 100 years it would have become exhausted at 4,000 feet below the surface. The matter was one worthy of deep consideration. It was idle to think of stopping the supply of coal, to tax it, or to stop its export; and therefore it was obvious, as we could not supply coal at low prices beyond a given time, it was desirable to do something to meet an exigency which must arrive; and this might in a manner be done by relieving the country, as far as possible, of its great mortgage. One way of operating on the debt was by surpluses, of which not much could be said; but another was the conversion of perpetual into terminable annuities. There was a sum of 24 millions standing on a deposit account of the trustees of savings banks, the whole of which the State was now bound to pay; and it was proposed to take that sum, which now costs 720,000l. a year, and convert it into annuities terminating in 1885, which would raise the annual charge to one million. If this was done in 1866-7 there

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would be a charge something above 1,200,000*l*. In 1867-8 there would be a further charge on this conversion of 502,000*l*.; but of this 203,000*l*. would be relieved by the falling in of other annuities. The total additional charges, making all allowances, would be about 409,000*l*. per annum. Again, it was proposed that so much of the dividends of the fund which it was intended to create as were found to be to spare, should be re-invested; and the result would be that in 1885 the charge would be 1,440,000*l*., while there would have been cancelled no less than 50 millions of stock—while from year to year the State would be buyers of stock. He then stated that the surplus being dealt with in making the reductions which he had stated, amounted to 1,064,000*l*., there would be left a sum in hand of 246,000*l*. With an apology for having so long detained the House, he concluded, having spoken for two hours and forty minutes.

The usual discursive discussion followed, and in reply to questions the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave further explanations as to various details of his scheme.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Major Jervis asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when he would be prepared to make his statement respecting the Indian army.

Mr. Stansfeld said he would take the earliest opportunity of announcing when he should be able to make that statement; but he did not expect to be in a position to do so before the Whitsuntide recess.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill for the redistribution of parliamentary seats. He said that he should have to touch on three topics—first, the redistribution of seats; secondly, the subject of boundaries; and thirdly, the course of procedure with the bills for the amendment of the representation of the people. The principle of redistribution of seats had been uniform, it being that of limiting the representation of small boroughs, by the carrying out of which principle there was a chance of diminishing, though not of extirpating, corrupt practices at elections. It was not, however, the fact that corruption was rare in boroughs containing above ten thousand inhabitants. The boroughs from ten to twenty thousand in a great degree would be found tainted with corruption. There had been an opinion that as small boroughs had the special element of corruption, so they claimed the special merit of affording the means of returning to Parliament young men of ability who would not otherwise be able to obtain seats. Looking, however, to the last two elections, he thought that these boroughs had not developed so much of that quality as formerly, and as he had hoped they would have continued to do. Larger constituencies had evinced inclination to return young and untried men. It was not, therefore, on the ground of special utility these should be maintained, or on the ground of their corruption that they should be condemned to extinction. There were many large communities which were not adequately represented in Parliament whose claims could only be met by restraint of small boroughs. The Government had to consider how they could equitably apply this principle. At the time of the first Reform Bill such boroughs as Gatton had clearly no possible claim to escape extinction; but since then every borough, however imperfectly, did contain a representation of a local community. If some constituencies were found radically tainted with corruption, he hoped Parliament would be prepared to deal with them summarily; but in the case of those boroughs not so tainted, any restraint exercised ought to be exercised as mildly as possible. It had been determined, therefore, that no borough should be disfranchised, but that the method of grouping boroughs together should be adopted. The group boroughs of Scotland and Wales, which had existed since the Reform Bill, had been peculiarly free from electoral corruption. A system of grouping now proposed to be introduced into England would tend to purify electoral proceedings. The number of seats proposed to be obtained for the purpose of redistribution was 49. It was proposed to take one member from every borough having a population of 8,000; thirty seats being thus provided. Then as to the remaining boroughs under 8,000 population they would be grouped together as best might be for geographical convenience. The groups would differ in size and population, those having a population of under 15,000 would have one member, those above that limit two members, and while the lowest in population would have 10,000, the highest would have 21,000. The result of this process of grouping, by which 41 seats would be gained, would be as follows:—

Woodstock, Wallingford, Abingdon	2
Liskeard, Bodmin, Launceston	2
Totnes, Dartmouth, Ashburton	1
Bridport, Honiton, Lyme Regis	1
Dorchester, Wareham	1
Maldon, Harwich	1
Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Evesham	2
Andover, Lymington	1
Ludlow, Leominster	1
Eye, Thetford	1
Horsham, Midhurst, Petersfield, Arundel	2
Chippenham, Malmesbury, Calne	2
Westbury, Wells	1
Devizes, Marlborough	1
Ripon, Knaresborough, Thirsk	2
Richmond, Northallerton	1

Besides these the following boroughs would remain ungrouped, and would be deprived of one member each:—

Bridgenorth
Buckingham
Cockermouth
Hertford
Huntingdon
Lichfield
Marlow
Newport.

This would leave 49 seats at the disposal of the Government. Mr. Gladstone, after a few general remarks on the respective claims of counties and towns, then announced that 26 of these seats would be given to the counties, by dividing South Lancashire into two parts, giving each division three members, and by giving a third member to each division of a county which, not already having three members, according to the census of 1861, possessed a population of 150,000, exclusive of the present or future borough constituencies. These additions are thus represented:—

South Lancashire, by the creation of a new divi...	3	Lancashire (North)	1
Cheshire (North)	1	Lincolnshire (part of Lindsey)	1
Cheshire (South)	1	Norfolk (West)	1
Cornwall (West)	1	Somerset (West)	1
Derbyshire (North)	1	Somerset (East)	1
Devon (North)	1	Staffordshire (North and South)	2
Devon (South)	1	Surrey (East)	1
Durham (North)	1	North Riding of York	1
Durham (South)	1	West Riding of York N. and S. Divisions	2
Essex (North)	1		
Essex (South)	1		
Kent (West)	1		
Kent (East)	1		26

It was not intended to give any additional seat to Middlesex, on the ground that on the whole it had affinity rather to the metropolitan than the country constituency. An additional member would be given to the following boroughs:—

Liverpool
Manchester
Birmingham
Leeds
Salford

The Tower Hamlets would be split into two divisions, two members being given to each, and Chelsea and Kensington, being taken out of the Middlesex county constituencies, would be created another metropolitan constituencies, would be treated another metropolitan constituency. In addition to these the following new constituencies would be created, with one member each:—

Burnley
Staleybridge
Gravesend
Hartlepool
Middlesborough
Dewsbury
London University

The claims of Scotland to increased representation were next to be considered, and it was proposed to give to that country such an increase. It had to be considered whether that should be met by a transfer of seats from England or by an addition to the number of members of the House; and it had been thought most advisable that the remaining seven seats should be given to the following Scotch constituencies:—

Ayrshire
Lanarkshire
Aberdeenshire
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Dundee
Scotch Universities

The enfranchisement scheme, disposing of forty-nine seats, may be thus summed up:—

Additional members to counties	26
Additional members to boroughs	5
To new constituencies	11
To Scotland	7
Total	49

Passing to his second head—the re-arrangement of boundaries—Mr. Gladstone, after showing with great elaboration that the plan proposed in Mr. Disraeli's bill of 1859 for this purpose would have led to great difficulty and embarrassment, explained that this bill provided that, wherever a municipal borough extended over an area not included in the parliamentary borough, the parliamentary area should be widened to that extent, making the parliamentary and the municipal boundaries identical, and with regard to the new constituencies their boundaries would be settled by the Enclosure Commissioners. Future extensions would be regulated by the bill which Sir G. Grey was about to bring in for the rectification of municipal boundaries, which would enable the Queen in Council, subject to the approval of Parliament, on the petition of the inhabitants, to add to a municipal borough any outlying district which expressed its willingness. In the case of any such enlargement for municipal purposes this bill provided that a co-extension of the parliamentary boundaries should follow. In regard to procedure on the bills—if leave was given to bring in this bill, it would appear that the terms of the recent amendment were complied with, the whole scheme of the Government being before the House. More, however, was asked in the debate; some guarantee was asked that the redistribution of seats should be dealt with by the same Parliament as dealt with the Franchise Bill. He pointed out that in order to carry all the measures it would be necessary to have an autumn session; and stated that the object of the Government was not to lose the present year in furthering legislation on Reform. The Government was ready to adopt any suggestion with the condition only that the question was to go forward. They were willing either to go on sitting, or to agree to a short adjournment, say from July or August to September or October; but they would not propose a prorogation until the whole question of the franchise and the redistribution of seats was settled, if the House desired that both subjects should be considered together.

A short but extremely animated conversation followed, which turned almost entirely on the question of procedure.

Mr Disraeli expressed his surprise at the undecided course taken by the Government, and called upon them, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, to state in what manner and on what day they would ask the House to pronounce an opinion on this Bill.

No answer was given from the Treasury bench, and Mr. Bouverie, after expressing a general approval of the bill, proceeded to recommend that it should be read a second time before the Franchise Bill was committed, and that both bills should be referred to the same committee. In this manner the objects of Lord Grosvenor's amendment would be substantially attained, and the question would be put in a fair way of settlement, which, he was of opinion, was desired by the great bulk of the House.

Sir H. Cairns contrasted the varying intimations which the Government had given as to the course they would pursue, and the successive stages by which they had been driven to their present position. The Government, he contended, were, abdicating their functions by leaving it to the House to decide how it would proceed.

The only member who deviated into the merits of the scheme was General Peel, who created great merriment by announcing with great warmth, in a very decided tone, that, though anxious for an extension of the suffrage, he should oppose this bill at every opportunity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, while the Government had an opinion as to the mode of procedure, there was no reason why they should not defer to suggestions from the House, and especially from members seriously desirous to forward the object in view. He should propose to read the Redistribution Bill on Mondy (14th) next, postponing the committee on the Franchise Bill till that day. He reiterated the resolve of the Government to proceed with the measures they had proposed.

After further conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT AND LIBEL.

KEIGHLEY *v.* BELL.

(From the Overland Mail, May 10.)

THIS case came before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff, formerly a captain in the 49th M. N. I., charges the defendant, Major-General Bell, with falsely imprisoning the plaintiff while under his orders, and also that he without reasonable cause accused the plaintiff of leaving Rangoon without authority, and without reporting himself, although warned not to leave until he had afforded explanations before a military court as to the amount of Pegu prize-money which had passed through his hands, and that he thereby got the plaintiff arrested and imprisoned. There was a further charge that, the plaintiff being subject to the articles of war, the defendant, to cause it to appear that he was guilty of an infringement of those articles, published of the plaintiff the following libel:—"I, Major-General Bell, commanding the Pegu division, do hereby certify that Captain H. P. Keighley, 49th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, left Rangoon without my permission, and contrary to my order which required his presence there." The defendant pleaded "Not guilty by statute."

Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., Mr Hannen, Mr. T. D. Bell, and Mr. Curran appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bovill, Q. C., Mr. Forsyth, Q. C., and Mr. Garth for the defendant. Mr. Coleridge opened the case at considerable length, and the examination and cross-examination of the plaintiff occupied the court the rest of the day.

Capt. Keighley, the plaintiff, said he was formerly a captain in the Madras Native Infantry, and had been twenty-four years in the service. In 1853 he was executive officer of Rangoon. He had to make roads, erect public buildings, and generally to superintend. In the course of the execution of his office considerable sums of money passed through his hands. In October 1857, his duties came to an end. On the 23rd of September he received a notice that he was to send in his accounts. He at that time lived in a small house of his brother's, a merchant at Rangoon, where he kept his books and papers. On the night of the 30th of September a fire took place at his house. He was awoke by his bed being on fire. He saved some of his papers with difficulty, not all of them. The most important papers were in a safe, which he imagined to be fire-proof, and which it was impossible to get out. The house was entirely consumed, and on examination of the safe its contents were found to be destroyed, many of them being his vouchers for payments. He was dismissed from his office, and a court of inquiry was held as to the cause of the fire, which he was ordered to attend. On the 22nd of January, 1858, he received directions to attend to the orders of Major-General Bell. The same day he was placed under arrest. On the 18th of October following he received a copy of the charges under which he was placed under arrest, and that was the first intimation he had of the cause of his arrest. He had in the meantime applied to the defendant to know the cause of his arrest, but received no information. The charges against him were wilful misappropriation of 47,000 rs., and falsely representing that certain documents had been destroyed by fire, and scandalous conduct in destroying cash accounts and vouchers. The court-martial sat for three months, and he was found guilty of simple deficiency of 11 rs. 50 as., which he was required to pay, and not guilty of the other charges. He was then ordered to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty. In the following April he was charged with having misappropriated some of the Pegu prize-money. He sent in his last accounts in April, 1857, relating to that money. The accounts which came to his hands were loose sheets. He had accounted for every sixpence that had come to his hands. He was ordered not to quit Rangoon until he had given some account of the Pegu prize-money which was in his custody. On April 27th, 1859, he objected to answer any questions to a court of inquiry conducted by Captain Power, because he had mutilated a document of his. He also objected to the constitution of the court—to Colonel M'Gowan and Captain Newmarch, because they had been members of the court-martial which sat upon his case. He stated these objections to Major-General Bell, and he would not listen to him. He was very anxious to leave Rangoon on account of his health, and told Colonel Ainslie so, who told him if anything further were required from him he should receive an intimation on the following Monday. He received no intimation whatever, and had no idea that he was required, and he left Rangoon and wrote a report of his departure the morning he left, on the 4th of July. The report was made in the usual way. He left by the steamer *Burmah*, and was obliged to send the report before he left. The Indian pay ceases on leaving or going to an appointment. Usually the report is sent from the first halting station, but he could not do so, as he went by steamer. On the 9th he arrived at Calcutta, and immediately reported himself there in the ordinary course. He wished for leave of absence. His presence was urgently required in Calcutta, and he had a communication with Captain Travers, by direction of General Bell. Captain Travers appeared to be satisfied, but he was not permitted to go. He arrived on the 9th at Calcutta, and was arrested on the 12th, and was kept under arrest till the 30th of July, when he was taken to Fort William and confined in an empty barrack, in which there was nothing in the shape of furniture but an Indian cot. The window was broken, and the rain came in from the roof. He was confined there twenty-four hours. On the 2nd of August he was examined by some medical men, and on the 4th of August he was permitted to leave the fort. On the 3rd of September he received an order to go back to Rangoon, and arrived there on the 3rd of October, when he was at once confined in his house, with a guard over him, by the orders of Major-General Bell. He wrote a remonstrance to this arrest as unwarranted, and calculated to humiliate him in the eyes of the world. It was most unusual to place a guard over any one. Next day the guard was withdrawn, and he was visited by the officers of the day; which was an unusual course. He had permission to go to church and went, but was placed under close arrest as before on leaving the church. He had never had any explanation why he was placed under close arrest. Two days after he was served with a writ on the part of the Government in the District Court of Rangoon, and applied for leave to appear. An officer was appointed to accompany him. Mr. Donald M'Cleod appeared on behalf of the Government, and that gentleman had before then been the plaintiff's legal adviser, and had seen all his documents. Plaintiff had then no documents; they had all been taken from him. The action in the District Court at the suit of the Government against him was for 832,639 rs., balance of account alleged to be due from him. Major Sparks presided over the Court. Plaintiff had no means whatever of answering that plaint, his vouchers having been destroyed. He (plaintiff) did not believe that he owed the Government one shilling on that account. Being unable to make any defence, judgment passed against him. On the 9th of November he was released from arrest, but was directed not to leave Rangoon. On the 9th of December, 1859, he petitioned the court for release on the ground that he was not properly arrested, as not within the jurisdiction of the court. He was required to go before the court, and then a certificate was read from Major-General Bell, in answer to the petition which is set out in the pleadings. He was sent back to prison, and kept in custody till the 12th of July, 1860, when he was discharged. He then went to Calcutta, and brought the subject of his previous treatment before the Government, and they would not listen to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bovill.—Pegu was a separate Government, under the Governor-General. Major Phayre was the chief military officer in command. He was appointed officer of public works in 1853. He was applied to several times for copies of his accounts before he was relieved of his office. About 15,000*l*., had passed through his hands during the four years he had been in office. The fire was on the 30th. His books were not in the safe, only receipts and vouchers. A committee of inquiry was held by order of General Bell, by the requisition of the commissioner of the district, to inquire into the fire, eight days after it. Witness's servants and his brother's servants, to the number of 13 or 14, were examined. The committee reported that they considered the fire was the act of an incendiary, and that the house was set fire to in the inside, and the committee were at a loss to understand how the documents in the safe alleged to have been destroyed could have been so. He was informed on the 4th of December, in 1857, that he could not be allowed to return to England till he had rendered his accounts of the Pegu prize-money, and that he must be detained at Rangoon until further orders. He was not informed that that order was made by the Government of India on the requisition of the General Prize Committee. (The order was put in by the learned counsel.) In January, 1858, there was a committee of inquiry upon his public works accounts, before whom he declined to give any information or explanation. He left them to make out the accounts the best way they could. The committee made out an account for themselves, dated March 17th, 1858. He did not hear that Major Phayre had ordered him under arrest. (The learned counsel put in the order, in consequence of the plaintiff refusing to render his accounts. This order was addressed to Major-General Bell.) On the 22nd of January, 1858, he was placed under close arrest. This was not one of the arrests complained of. On the 22nd of January he was ordered to report himself for orders. He was then requested to attend to the orders of Major-General Bell. He had no recollection of hearing that his case was under consideration by the Government, or that it was under the consideration of the Advocate-General. He had sat on courts-martial and knew their terms,—"Not Guilty," "Honourably Acquitted," and "Fully and Honourably Acquitted." They meant what the terms implied, and were fully understood in the army. The finding of the court-martial on him was "Not Guilty" as to burning down his bungalow, disapproved by the Commander-in-Chief." He was found guilty of being deficient in his accounts. He could not say that Major Powell had objected to the account made out by the committee of inquiry being admitted in evidence against him. The accounts sought to be established against him were brought before the court-martial. The copy of the accounts was put in before the court-martial to enable the items to be taken by the court. When an officer is placed under orders it is not usual for him to depart from the province without permission.

The learned counsel then put in a number of documents on the part of the defendant, showing that an inquiry as to the Pegu prize-money in the plaintiff's hands was ordered by the Government, and that the defendant was only acting under those orders in refusing the plaintiff leave to go from Rangoon. He never applied to General Bell for permission to depart.

The case is expected to extend over several days.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(From the Overland Mail, May 10.)

THE half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 4th inst. at the London Tavern; Mr. W. J. Hamilton in the chair. The report, an abstract of which appeared in our last number, was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he hoped they had read it with satisfaction. The traffic for the past half-year amounted to 617,969*l*., against 313,175 in the corresponding half of 1864, showing an increase of 304,794*l*., and the net receipts amounted to 249,582*l*. for the past half-year, or more than at the rate of 6 per cent, on the capital expended on the open line. During the last half-year the great increase had been in the merchandise, 252,360*l*, in the receipts, and 128,000 tons in the weight carried. It had been stated that the enormous amount of receipts had been caused by the conveyance of cotton, and that they must not expect that trade to continue, because when American cotton came into the market they must expect a smaller return from that source. But what were the facts? The total merchandise carried during the half-year was 526,000 tons, of which 37,000 tons only were of cotton. The total receipts, as he had stated, amounted to 617,000*l*., of which 185,000*l* was from cotton, which showed they were not at any rate wholly dependent on cotton. He believed they had not been able to carry one-fourth of the cotton, certainly not one-third of what was offered them. A considerable quantity of cotton came by the old route and ordinary means of conveyance. The company had only a single line and a limited amount of rolling stock. They had sent out rolling stock as fast as they could get it, and the deficiency was now being remedied. They had been sending out waggons as fast as they could be made. Another difficulty with the cotton traffic was that it was sent loose in bags, so that such waggon could only bring two tons of cotton, but when the whole of the cotton could be pressed before sending by railway, each waggon would bring four or five instead of two tons. The returns had been improved to some extent by the maximum charges that had been allowed them. But their agent had been very careful in increasing the rates so as not to injure the traffic, all their charges being still below the amount sanctioned by the Government. The expenditure had been reduced from 73 26 per cent, in the corresponding half of 1864 to 59·61 per cent. in the past half-year, being a decrease of 13·65 per cent. At the same time the directors thought the expenses were still very large. He was glad to say that their locomotive superintendent had the gratification of appointing some natives who had been twelve, seventeen and eighteen years in their employment to the post of engine-drivers. Considering the difficulty and expense they had in getting drivers from England and keeping them in India, it was gratifying to have the prospect of turning native talent to account in that department. The permanent way was a very great expense, from the inferior timber for sleepers they were obliged to use originally, but these were being replaced by teak and iron pot sleepers. 51,478 sleepers had been replaced during the half-year. The compensation amounted to 25,000*l*., but only 8,800*l*. belonged to the past half-year. The rest consisted of claims for preceding half-years. Those claims for damages were occasioned by robberies and fires, and they hoped in future those causes would entirely disappear. The spark-arresters on the engines would prevent fires from that source, and the robberies would be checked or prevented by the new system of police which had been adopted, with the assent of the Government. On the whole, he thought, they might fairly congratulate themselves on the financial affairs of the company for the past half-year, considering that the monsoon lasted during three months of it, and their net receipts were above 249,000*l*., which would go towards the reduction of the interest account with the Government. With regard to the interest account, it amounted to 2,500,000*l*., and would have to be repaid to the Government out of half the surplus profits above 5 per cent., the shareholders taking the other half. Questions had been asked as to when, and how far, the company would be able to deal with that surplus. Some thought the surplus profits were not to be divided until the railway was completed. He might state they were not obliged to wait until the construction of the line, as the contract with the Government was quite clear on that point. The surplus profits were divisible in any half-year when the net receipts from the railway exceeded the amount of interest paid or payable by the Government on the total capital for that particular half-year. One moiety of the surplus would go towards paying off the debt due to the Government for advances of interest, and the other moiety among the shareholders in addition to the 5 per cent. guaranteed interest. There was every probability, from the progress they were making, that a division would take place sooner than some supposed. During the current half-year, from the 1st of January last to the end of the first eleven weeks, the traffic had averaged about 56*l*, per mile per week, or 38,000*l*, per week. The guaranteed interest would amount to 360,000*l*. At 38,000*l* a week the gross receipts would amount to 988,000*l*. Taking the working expenses at about 368,000*l*, or the same as last half-year, there would be a net amount of 620,000*l*, ; at all events if the expenses were more there was every probability of a good surplus above the 5 per cent. They would shortly open eighty miles of additional line. As to the certainty of maintaining the 38,000*l*, a week average, he could only say that the stations along the line were blocked up with traffic, and, from the traffic now going along the ordinary roads, the 38,000*l* average per week would be fully kept up for the rest of the half-year. Every effort was being made to obviate the evil, and to carry if possible all the traffic brought to them, by increasing the rolling stock as fast as possible. By this means and the doubling of the line they expected to be able at least to double the present capability of the company for carrying the traffic brought to them. With regard to the works in course of construction, he thought they would be able to open at the rate of 100 miles every six months. Early in 1867 would be completed 111 miles to Estarsee, and to Jubbulpore, 162 miles, in the spring of 1868. This would complete the whole of the north-east line; the junction with the Madras Railway at Raichoor, 159 miles, would be completed in the course of 1869. So that 499 miles, would complete the whole undertaking and it would be all open for traffic in 1869, in about twenty years from the date of the first contract, which was on August 12th, 1849.

Mr. J. G. Frith, deputy-chairman, seconded the motion.

In reply to Mr. H. Smith, it was stated that the simple interest on the 2,500,000*l* advanced by the Government to the company on account of the guarantee would have to be paid out of one moiety of surplus profits until the whole was liquidated. The company had power to borrow an additional sum of 1,300,000*l*.

The report was unanimously adopted; the retiring directors, Mr Frith, M. Ayrton, and Colonel Holland, were re-elected, and also Mr. G Smith, the retiring auditor.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, May 10.)

THE *Anglesey* arrived at Spithead on the 5th instant from Calcutta, with the following officers and troops on board belonging to Her Majesty's regiments serving in India:—Capt. Beamish, 98th Regt., in command; Capt. Reay, 63rd Native Infantry; Lieut. Clarke, 46th Regt.; Ensign Brownrigg, 27th Regt.; Assist.-Surg. Archer, 98th Regt.; eight sergeants, three drummers, 140 rank and file, invalids for the Royal Victoria Military Hospital at Netley, with fourteen women and twenty-five children, one gunner, Royal Artillery, time-expired, for Woolwich, one woman and one child.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* gives the following as a more complete list of the members of the recruiting commission than that previously published:—Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Longford, Lord Eversley, Sir Duncan Cameron, Sir Morton Peto, M. P., Mr. Whitehead, M. P., Mr. O'Reilly, M. P., General Balfour, Colonel Ratcliffe and Colonel Chapman, R. E., with Mr. Milton, of the War Office, as Secretary.

A committee of officers has been appointed to consider the musketry system, which has given rise to so much controversy of late. It consists of Sir James Scarlett, president; Generals Hay, Lord William Paulett, and Sir Robert Walpole, C. H. Ellice, and Colonel De Bathe, Scots Fusilier Guards.

Colonel Whitemore has arrived in England from Jamaica, where he was Military Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Storks, G.C.B., and has assumed his duties as Assistant-Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Major-General C. P. Ainslie has been appointed to the command of the troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and has named Captain J. W. Coventry, 15th Foot, as his aide-de-camp.

Captain Marter, King's Dragoon Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General the Hon. Sir A. Spencer, commanding the western district.

Her Majesty has followed up the high compliment she paid to the 89th Regiment by presenting them with new colours by a more permanent mark of her consideration. The regiment is now to bear the title of the "Princess Victoria's."

Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, C. B., the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, is to have the dignity of Privy Councillor conferred on him in recognition of his services at the Admiralty.

It is stated that the supplementary estimate required to increase the full and half-pay of the medical officers of the Navy, and to provide for a more extended and liberal retirement than is now in existence, will not amount to more than from 22,000*l*. to 23,000*l*.

Capt. Mayne Reid has written to the *Times* to propose that the militia when called up for six weeks' drill, should be "licked into shape" by being camped out, so as to rescue the towns from the periodical pest of their presence. "The other evening, he says, "I had occasion to pass through the town of Uxbridge. I found it in possession of a band of 'roughs'—'roughians' would be nearer the name; its tranquility turned into what might have been mistaken for a scene in a pantomine, but which upon closer inspection proved more like a picture of Pandemonium. Men with the aspect of demons were traversing the streets in squads of three, four, and half-a-dozen. The most respectable inns were entered by them, drink was demanded without stint under threats of 'raising a row,' bottles were being hurled at Boniface, his barmaids, and such gentlemen customers as chanced to be on the spot for their protection. This was not all. The scenes outside were ten times more disgusting. Young girls were being chased, caught, and kissed in the open street—the sister and daughters of the most respectable citizens; for among the demons there was no discrimination, even ladies were fleeing to shun the contract of lips loaded with blasphemy, and the embrace of swart arms fresh reeking with the effluvia of Whitechapel and the Dials." The men belonged to the Royal Elthorne Militia. Three of the privates have since been convicted of a violent assault upon a police officer, whom they and several of their comrades had assailed with great brutality.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

(From the Overland Mail, May 10.)

THE strife in Germany has now reached a stage at which war cannot be much longer postponed, while it may break out at any moment. Yesterday the Frankfort Diet agreed to the proposal of the Saxon plenipotentiary, that Prussia should be required, in the name of the Confederation, and as a Confederate Power, to explain its armaments, and give pacific assurances, and that, in default of the latter, the Confederation should proceed to take the measures authorized by the Eleventh Article of the Federal Pact. Saxony is threatened with invasion by Prussia, and the effect of the resolution of the Diet will be to call out a Federal army for her protection. This is virtually an alliance of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hesse with Austria. The measure has been delayed as long as possible, to give time to the statesmen of Prussia to reconsider their policy, but the action of the latter Power is such as would make further postponement dangerous. There are no signs whatever that Prussia will desist from her provocations. Count Bismarck and the King are determined that there shall be war. Orders were issued yesterday for the mobilisation of the last Prussian army corps, and in a few days we shall learn that the whole army of that kingdom is actually on a war footing.

Despatches from Vienna state that in that city all hopes of the preservation of peace are abandoned, and war is believed to be unavoidable. A rumour was current that Count Mulinen, who arrived there recently from Paris, was the bearer of a reply from the Emperor Napoleon to an autograph letter said to have been addressed to him by the Emperor of Austria. Great uneasiness had been created by the speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the Mayor of Auxerre.

In Italy the military levy continues to be responded to with the utmost alacrity, and the popular demonstration in favour of war daily become more fervent. The most enthusiastic scenes take place on the departure of the troops for the north from Catania, Palermo, Monreale, Ancona, Naples and other southern towns. The people throng round the soldiers wishing them God speed with every demonstration of joy, and giving cheers for the King, for Garibaldi, and for war. The Florence correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the dispositions which have been made there are as follows:—"General La Marmora will be the head of the King's staff; Durando will command at Placenzo; Sonnaz will command the cavalry; Prince Humbert will have a command under him. Cialdini will have the general conduct of the war, and will have a corps of seventy thousand men at Bologna. Garibaldi is to operate independently at the head of twenty battalions of volunteers. He might take with him every young man in the country if he pleased. It is supposed that his attack will be directed against Dalmatia. Fifteen thousand red shirts were ordered the other day of a firm at Pistoia, and larger quantities have been ordered elsewhere. It is believed that the Austrians will avoid touching Lombardy, and will march directly on Florence, should the Italians lose a battle before Bologna. I shall believe in a strategy so bold when I see the white coats streaming over the Appenines, and not before."—At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday a bill granting the Government extraordinary powers to provide by royal decrees for the maintenance of public safety, was passed by 293 against 48 votes.

The Austrians are assembling a large force in Venetia. It is expected that by the 15th inst. this force will be completely equipped and augmented to its full war strength, which according to the advices received by the Italian authorities will be 200,000 men, a force greatly in excess of what is required for effective defence. In fact, a plan of aggressive operations is stated to have been long since fully matured by Austria. The Prince of Lichtenstein and the Archduke-Ernest have arrived at Verona. General Benedek holds himself in readiness to set out at any moment for the North.

The Foreign Office have issued a notice to travellers cautioning those who want to go to Austria to get their passports *visèd* at the Austrian embassy either in London or Paris.

FRANCE.

(From the Overland Mail, May 10.)

THE news from France relates almost entirely to the present European "complications." At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on the 3rd inst. M. Rouher made an important speech on the foreign policy of the Government. He stated that they had made efforts to maintain the peace of Europe, but without contracting any obligations; and he intimated that France intended to observe the rules of an honest neutrality in the event of a war between Austria and Italy. France, he said, claimed no guardianship over Italy, and she must judge for herself whether she is called upon to interfere in the Austro-Prussian dispute. "She knows that, as we should highly disapprove of Austria making any attack upon her, so also are we thoroughly determined to throw upon her all the perils and risks of any attack she may make upon Austria." The declaration of the Government was summed up as follows:—A pacific policy, an honest neutrality, and complete liberty of action. M. Thiers attacked the conduct of Prussia, and asked that the French Government should send an energetic veto to Berlin, and also prevent Italy from assisting Prussia. "To lend ourselves to the policy of Prussia," he said, "would be to betray the interests of France." Count Bismarck knew that Italy could not act without the consent of France, and that was what constituted the gravity of the situation. Count Bismarck, finding himself joined by Italy, may, without much rashness, have argued that France would on some day or other be with him also.

"That (continued the speaker) I repeat, is the hope of which I would have deprived Prussia I would not have suffered (I have no hesitation in using the word) Italy to become her ally, and then Count Bismarck would have understood what was meant. (Sensation.) But we are told that we must not encroach on the independence of Italy. The Government has said that an ally has been secured to us beyond the Alps. What sort of an ally is that which connects itself with the policy you so much dread in the North, and comes to disturb the peace you all wish for? (Great applause). We who have poured out for Italy the blood of 50,000 Frenchmen, expended 400 millions, and braved the dangers of a social revolution at Rome, have a right to speak loudly to her; we have a right to require that she should not compromise the policy of France. Even when you shall have declared to Italy that she will act at her own risk and peril, enough will have been said. Take care that what has happened of late years may not make your declaration insufficient. Italy invades Tuscany; you blame her; then Naples; you blame her again; then she seizes part of the states of the Holy See; you withdraw your ambassador, but she still goes on as before. Then you sign a convention by which she engages herself to take Florence for a capital and to renounce Rome. She replies both from the tribune and in her journals that she has made no promise of the sort. You blame her again, but she still persists. What then is the opinion of Europe in presence of these facts? That Italy has contracted the habit of doing just what she pleases all the time that she is censured by us, with a conviction that there will be no definitive quarrel, and that she need not altogether renounce all hope of our support. This, I fear, is the knot of the situation. You ought, then, to act more decidedly in respect to Italy. You should say to her—I will not undertake to guarantee you against any events; I will not in any case be your ally, and if Austria, victorious, should exercise against you all the rigour of war, I shall allow her to do so. Were the language of France to be clear enough on this point, these ungrateful allies would perhaps understand you better, and perhaps even Count Bismarck would better comprehend the situation in which he is engaging himself. (Movement) I know that in so speaking I may displease some of the friends of Italy, but to me France is a country far dearer, (Great applause.) I say, then, that we ought to explain ourselves to Italy in such a way that the disapprobation of the present day may not resemble that of preceding years. (Movement.) By so expressing ourselves, we may yet perhaps contribute something to the maintenance of peace, or, if peace is impossible, we may limit the consequences and disasters of war, and render it less dangerous. (Renewed applause.) For that object I have come, in spite of my exhausted strength, to make this last effort in favour of peace, of the good of my country, and the honour of my government. (Prolonged sensation and great applause."

Great agitation succeeded, and the sitting was suspended for nearly an hour. Subsequently M. Jules Favre declared that he fully agreed with the remarks of M. Thiers, with the exception of that portion of his speech which referred to Italy. M. Rouher, in the name of the Government, requested that the debate should not be prolonged, and announced that a telegram had been received stating that Italy engaged not to attack Austria. M. Ollivier declined to speak after this declaration. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that "while M. Rouher was proclaiming the Imperial policy, Signor Nigra, the Italian minister, was seen to take out his pocket-book, and tear off a leaf, upon which he pencilled something hastily, and then sent it to the speaker. It is supposed that this note contained the statement upon the strength of which the Minister of State announced that Italy had promised not to go to war. We hear from Paris, however, that General La Marmora, as soon as he learned what had happened, telegraphed to the French Government that, if Signor Nigra had committed himself to any engagement as absolute as M. Rouher had described, he had gone beyond his instructions, that Italy had certainly no intention of attacking Austria, but that she could not say whether circumstances might not compel her to precipitate (*brusquer*) a situation, the menaces of which could not be prolonged without injury to her interests and honour. M. Rouher, it is understood, wrote out his speech beforehand, read it to the Emperor, and undertook to recite it without omitting or altering a word."

The speech of M. Thiers and the applause with which it was received by the Chamber is said to have greatly displeased the Emperor. On Sunday last he went accompanied by the Empress to an agricultural exhibition at Auxerre, a place of capital importance in Cæsar's wars and the centre of a rural population traditionally devoted to the dynasty of the Napoleons. In reply to an address presented to him by the mayor, the Emperor replied as follows:—"I see with pleasure that the memory of the First Empire has not been effaced from your minds. Believe me for my own part I have inherited the feelings entertained by the chief of my family for this energetic and patriotic population, who sustained the Emperor in good as in evil fortune. I have a debt of gratitude to discharge towards the Yonne. This department was the first to give me its suffrages in 1848, because it knew, with the majority of the French people, that its interests were my interests, and that I detested equally with them those treaties of 1815, which it is now sought to make the sole basis of our foreign policy. I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed towards me. Among you I breathe freely, for it is among the working population both in town and country that I find the real genius of France."

The effect produced in Paris by this speech is thus described by the correspondent of the *Times*:—

"How these words will be interpreted in England I do not know, but it would be difficult indeed to exaggerate the dismay, and, I must add, the indignation they have roused here. That indignation was yesterday (May 7) so strong as to throw the most cautious, the most timid, off their guard. People who have been ruined, people who are desperately struggling to escape the ruin which is hanging over them, and people who till now yielded a large belief to the pacific intentions of the Government, and did not scan too nicely what appeared ambiguous in them, are in consternation. It is in reply to M. Thiers's speech, and to the enthusiastic reception it met with in the legislative body, that the Emperor trumpets to the world his detestation of 'those Treaties of 1815 which it is desired to now make the basis of our foreign policy.' These words strike upon the ear like the first notes of defiance to Europe. They are the revenge taken upon the commercial, the *bourgeois* classes, whose hopes of peace are so cruelly dissipated. They are the answer to the educated and intelligent populations of the great towns for their opposition to official nominees in the last elections. They sound like a declaration of war against the enlightened classes, for it is not among them, the Emperor says, he can 'breathe freely;' and it is not among them, but among the working men and the peasants, that he finds the true genius of France. All who are enlightened and independent feel themselves now branded as unworthy the name of Frenchmen, and virtue and patriotism must henceforth be looked for only among the lowest in the social scale and the most ignorant. These are now given to understand that their interests and those of the bourgeois are far from identical, and what a declamation of the kind, coming from such authority, may eventually lead to they hesitate to define. There are rumours of resignations of Ministers, whether true or false does not perhaps, much matter. I have reason to believe that the Ministers had not any knowledge of what the Emperor was going to say to the labourers of Auxerre, and that they are as much taken by surprise as the public at large. Twice on Thursday (3rd) evening the Emperor had an account given to him by a confidential person of the manner in which M. Thiers's speech was received in the Legislative Corps; and he was particular in inquiring as to whether those who applauded were the majority. He could hardly believe it when assured repeatedly that the House was unanimous in its approbation. He remained silent for some minutes as if in reverie, and then abruptly dismissed his attendant with the words, '*Raison de plus, raison de plus.*' He spent the rest of the night walking up and down his room, or writing, and did not retire to repose till long after daybreak.

"That an understanding exists between the French Government, M. Bismarck, and Italy, no one now seems to have the slightest doubt, and the assertion that Italy has begun to arm only because she dreaded an attack from Austria is received with a derisive smile. Two or three months ago the project of the Italian Government for the reduction of its expenditure, and the relief of its financial burdens was sent up to Paris for approval. As it was seen that considerable reductions in the army formed an important item in the project, word was at once sent back to Florence that, whatever else was cut down, the army must suffer no diminution. This may be denied in Italy, but I have it from too good an authority to doubt it."

France is said to have informed the Pope that she would be inclined to prolong the occupation of Rome were war to come. That she may be able to vindicate such a measure against the probable objections of Italy, she wishes the Pope to ask for the continued presence of the French garrison.

PRUSSIA.]

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF COUNT BISMARCK.

(From the Overland Mail, May 10.)

AN attempt was made on the 7th inst. to assassinate Count Bismarck. About 5 P. M., as the count was returning on foot along the Unter den Linden, after having had an audience of the king, upon reaching the Scadowstrasse he was fired at from behind by a man, who discharged at him two barrels of a revolver. Both shots, however, missed the count, who immediately turned and seized the man. In the struggle which ensued between them the assassin fired three more shots from his revolver, but Count Bismarck remained unhurt, with the exception of a slight contusion. His clothes were, however, burnt by the nearness of the last three discharges. The perpetrator of the attempted assassination, who was immediately arrested by the police, while unobserved in prison, stabbed himself in the throat nine times with a pocket-knife having several blades. The physicians declared the wounds not dangerous, as no important artery had been severed, and he was put in a strait waistcoat, but he died on the following morning. It appears that he was the son-in-law of Karl Blind, the well-known political refugee. He was about twenty-two years of age, and of a very determined and moody character, but none of his family had reason to suspect that he harboured such a design as that which he attempted to carry out. He had been studying political economy at Hohenheim, in Wirtemberg, and it is thought that the course of political events in Germany, combined with his studies, has had the effect of unsetting his brain. The young man bore an excellent character at the various schools and colleges in which he has studied in Germany, and this character was also maintained throughout a residence of some duration in England. Whilst in this country he was a member of a volunteer corps, and gained a prize at Wimbledon by his good shooting. Karl Blind himself, it is but right to state, had not the slightest intimation that his son-in-law harboured any evil designs, and much sympathy has been expressed towards the former by his fellow-countrymen in England, who feel that his position here may be somewhat compromised by the unfortunate circumstance.

RUSSIA.

(From the Overland Mail, May 10.)

THE St. Petersburg journals say that the investigation into the attempt on the Czar's life has shown that it was not the act of a wild and single enthusiast, but the result of a conspiracy, which includes numerous accomplices belonging to different classes; consequently many arrests have been made. In St. Petersburg twenty students have been seized, sixty Poles, and four high officials; and in Moscow thirty students have been lodged in gaol.

WAR-OFFICE GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 8.

(From the Overland Mail, May 10.)

9th Regiment of Lancers—Lieut. Wm. Savile to be adjt., vice Lieut. B. W. Cave-Browne-Cave, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieut. George Gilbert Stewart to be capt., by purchase, vice Sherlock Vignolles Willes, who retires; Ensign Francis Robert Stanton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stewart; Robert Harris Carnwall Dalzell to be ensign by purchase, vice Stanton.

9th Foot—Lieut. Charles Smith Perry to be capt., by purchase, vice Donald Hay MacBarnet, who retires; Ensign Daniel Dickinson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Perry; Herbert Darell Terry, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dickinson.

16th Foot—Quarter-master Samuel Haden, from half-pay, late 6th Foot, to be quarter-master, vice James Winter, superseded for being absent without leave.

19th Foot—Capt. Henry Campbell, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be capt. vice Albert Seagrim, who exchanges; Lieut. George Francis Vesey to be capt., by purchase, vice George Clay, promoted to a half-pay majority by purchase; Ensign T. Bosville Emerson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Vesey; John Henry Barnard, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Emerson.

53rd Foot—Ensign John Guillum Scott to be lieut by purchase, vice David James Kilgour Sangster, who retires; Albert Augustus Phipps, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Scott.

55th Foot—Capt. John Richard Hume to be major, by purchase, vice Richard England, promoted to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy, by purchase; Lieut. George Hyde Harrison to be Capt., by purchase, vice Hume; Ensign the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie to be lieut., by purchase, vice Herbert Richard Hudson, who retires; Ensign Edward Henry Clode Braddon to be lieut., by purchase, vice Harrison; Philip Eyton, gent, to be ensign by purchase, vice the hon. D. P. Bouverie.

88th Foot—Ensign John William Maffett to be lieut., by purchase, vice Henry Burney Tasso Wood, who retires; Henry Francis Turnbull, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Maffett.

97th Foot—Lieut. David J. Dickson Stafford to be captain, without purchase, vice Wm. Richard Annesly, seconded on appointment as captain instructor at the schools of musketry; Ensign Frederick Henry Vigne to be lieut., without purchase, vice Stafford; John Shakespeare Langlands, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Vigne; Lieut. Frederick Henry Vigne to be adjt., vice Lieut. Robert Smith, who resigns the appointment.

103rd Foot—Capt. de Vitre has been permitted to assume the surname of "Denis de Vitre."

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Assist. Commissary-Gen. Robert May Gardiner to be deputy commissary-gen., vice E. J. M'Mahon, retired.

Deputy Assist. Commissary-Gen. Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, from half-pay, to be deputy assist. commissary-gen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist.-surg. Yorke Hobart Johnson, from the Royal Art., to be staff assist.-surg., vice George Bell Poppelwell, promoted on the staff; Assist.-surg. Patrick Walter Stafford, supernumerary in the 56th Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice John Wallace, M D., appointed to the 12th Foot; Staff Assist.-surg. Valentine Stone has been permitted to resign his commission.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assist.-Superintendent of Stores J. J. Lardner to be assist.-superintendent of stores, vice Hamley, promoted.

HALF-PAY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Patrick Robertson Ross, from 25th Foot, to be lieut.-col., by purchase; Major the Hon. William Leopold Talbot, from a depot battalion, to be lieut.-col. by purchase.

BREVET.

Capt. James Hay Campbell, 71st Foot to be major; Paymaster Augustus Spiller, 56th Foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General George Powell Higginson, Colonel 94th Foot, who died the 19th of April, 1866, and Lieut.-General John Julius William Angerstein, Colonel 4th West Indian Regiment, who died April 23:—

Lieut.-Gen. James Alexander, Earl of Rosslyn, Col. of 7th Hussars, to be gen.

Major-Gen. Francis Nathaniel, Marquis of Conyngham, K., major unattached, to have the rank of lieut.-gen.

Major-Gen. Sir Sydney John Cotton, K.C.B. Col. of 19th Foot, to be lieut.-gen.

Major-Gen. Maurice Barlow, col. 3rd West India Regiment, to be lieut.-gen.

Brevet-Col. James Webber Smith, C. B., from lieut.-col. unattached, to be major-gen.

Brevet-Col. Luke Smith O'Connor, C. B, from lieut.-col. half-pay, late inspecting field-officer recruiting district, to be major-gen.

Major James George Hay-Boyd, unattached, to be lieut.-colonel.

Capt. and Brevet Major Richard Preston, 44th Foot, to be lieut.-col.

Capt. John Osborne Burridge, unattached, and staff officer of Pensioners, to be major.

Capt. George Wolfe, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, and staff officer of Pensioners, to be major.

MEMORANDUM.

Major and Brevet.-Col. Morley S. T. Dennis, half-pay, late 76th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1866.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

LONDON, THURSDAY MORNING, 10TH MAY.

(From the Overland Mail, May 10.)

THE movements in the money market since we last wrote have been unusually important, involving a rise of 2 per cent. in the value of money. The directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court on Thursday, raised the minimum rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent. The Bank of England, moreover, between one and two o'clock on Tuesday, announced a further advance in the rate of discount from 7 per cent. to 8. This latter measure seems to have excited a feeling of surprise in most quarters, yet had been foreseen by many observers. On Thursday last, when the Bank rate was raised from 6 to 7 per cent, the reserve was nearly two millions less than that held on the last occasion (the 23th December) when a similar movement was made. Moreover, comparing the reserve, as last officially stated, with that held on the 15th of March, when a reduction from 7 to 6 per cent. took place, the falling off is no less than 3,168,173*l*. It is, therefore, mainly to the deficiency of reserve, as developed under the Act of 1844, that the present advance in the value of money is due. The bullion current presents no features of a distinctly adverse character, and the demand at the Bank discount-office has not been exceptionally heavy, but the fact is that the reserve has been reduced to a point below which the directors do not consider themselves justified in allowing it to sink without applying strong measures of correction. The rising tendency of the value of money on the Continent, the absence of recovery in the exchanges, and the undiminished desire shown by Continental capitalists to send securities to this country for sale have likewise doubtless contributed to the present decision, the more especially as at the moment much uncertainty prevails with regard to the extent of the damage that may be inflicted upon the financial companies by the monetary storm. If, however, the drain which the Bank directors are combating is less active than it has been on similar occasions within easy recollection, the probability becomes the greater of a cure being soon effected. As two points of some importance, it is satisfactory to remark that the demand for silver for India has entirely ceased, and that the inquiry for gold for export to the Continent has already slackened, thus inducing a prospect that the Bank will receive a good portion of the gold now awaiting disposal. Nevertheless, the fear remains that either to-day (Thursday), or at an early date, the Bank rate of discount will be raised to 9 per cent.

The failure is announced of Messrs. Henry Birt and Co., wholesale tea dealers, of Mincing-lane. On the first announcement of the difficulties of the firm it was fully believed that the state showed fully 20s. in the pound, and that it was intended to form a public company to carry on the business. The investigation then made, however, resulted in the discovery that acceptances had been forged to the extent of about 5,000*l*, by one of the partners, and a formal stoppage was at once determined upon. The liquidation is expected to be unfavourable. The books have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., the accountants.

The advices from South Staffordshire report the failure of Messrs Gibbs Brothers, of Deepfields and Bull's-bridge Ironworks, with liabilities amounting to about 25,000*l*.

The annexed circular and accountant's special report has been forwarded to the shareholders of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited):—

"27, *Lombard-street, May* 5.

"Sir,—In consequence of the unfounded rumours so industriously circulated for a length of time, and which naturally must have alarmed the shareholders of this association (especially those resident at a distance), the directors resolved to submit their affairs to the examination of two of the most eminent firms in London as public accountants. I have now the pleasure to forward you a copy of that report, which you will observe is, with due precaution, made on the basis of the present almost unprecedented depression of securities generally.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary."

"*London, May* 5, 1866.

"The undersigned having, at the request of the board of directors of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited), made a special investigation into its affairs, report as follows:—That the result of a careful examination in detail of the securities shows according to the best available information, that they, together with the amount of profits in reserve and undivided, are of sufficient value to cover within about 100,000*l*. the full amount of the several advances against which they are respectively held, and also to provide for present depreciated value of other investments, although, owing to the nature of certain of the securities, and partly to the large amount in which some of them are held, they are not all immediately convertible. The examination dates to the 14th ult.—C. J. H Allen, Auditor; Coleman, Turquand, Young, and Co.; Quilter, Ball, and Co."

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (Limited) is called for the 22nd inst., and will be made extraordinary, to enable the directors to hold half-yearly instead of annual meetings.

A shareholder in the Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company (Limited) on Monday summoned the company, and also the secretary personally, to appear before the Lord Mayor. The summonses were three in number, namely—two against the company, and one against the secretary. The two former charged the company with neglecting to keep and to produce a registry of shareholders, while the third charged the secretary with failing to produce a register of mortgages. The two first summonses were dismissed, the Lord Mayor thinking the company had performed what the law requires. In the third case his lordship inflicted a nominal fine of 5*l*., on the ground that the issue of 700,000*l*. debentures made by the company some time ago was a mortgage within the terms of the act. By way of appeal, however, against this decision, a case for the Queen's Bench was agreed to be stated, the defendant contending that the debentures in question do not form a specific charge upon any property of the company.

The panic in the stock markets has greatly increased, and has now assumed such intensity that, so far as commercial and financial interests are concerned, many persons do not hesitate to express a belief that news of a declaration of war on the part of some one of the antagonistic Continental powers would produce an absolute feeling of relief. The present state of prostration in the stock markets has scarcely ever been paralleled, for though in the year 1859, when the *Times* started its grand canard, wholesale ruin followed, the fall was altogether a sharper and, therefore, more transient affair, and, in this respect, was less trying than the extraordinarily prolonged suspense and depreciation latterly experienced. Events on the Continent seem to be hurrying rapidly to the inevitable issue of war. The panic has been promoted by the publication of a speech of the French Emperor at Auxerre, in which he declares that he "detests" the treaties of 1815. A complete panic on the Paris Bourse, where the Rentes fell 2 per cent., furnishes a significant comment by the financial community upon this declaration. Meanwhile, the English market continues to be loaded with foreign stocks of all descriptions sold by Continental holders who find that this is the only quarter in which they can get cash. A renewed withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England, and news of successive advances in the rates of discount of the great Continental banks, have tended to aggravate the confusion. The latest announcement of the kind is a rise in the rate of the Bank of Frankfort to 6 per cent. The fall in consols is ⅜ per cent. The chief effects of the panic are observable in foreign stocks. Discount and financial shares have all suffered heavily. In bank shares a further, almost general, fall has occurred, those of the establishments connected with the East suffering prominently.

It has already been remarked that the extraordinary, and indeed unprecedented fall, which has been going on for weeks past in public securities, is largely owing to the heavy sales which have been pressed here by capitalists on the Continent who have been quick to discover that this is virtually the only market in Europe in which they can obtain the requisite supplies of ready money. In explanation of these sales it must be borne in mind that the existing crisis in foreign affairs embraces a far wider scope than we have been accustomed to for a long series of years. All Germany, as well as Italy, and probably France, are directly involved in the anticipated conflict, and, considering the hundreds of millions of securities held in those countries surprise cannot be felt at the sudden pressure of sales here. The consequence is a fine opportunity such of the English monied public as are not disposed to have dust thrown into their eyes by the efforts of the panic-mongers, and who are alive to the tempting nature of the investments now offered to them. So far as regards the panic in the shares of the finance companies, it appears to be chiefly attributable to the uncertainty felt by the public as to the nature and extent of their commitments, and as to the amount of the calls that may be needed to enable them to tide over the crisis. The pressing question as regards these companies is, what is the amount of their immediate liabilities to the general public including depositors &c., as distinguished from those to their shareholders. By this test the financial companies must stand or fall. And though there can be no doubt that at the present moment the difficulties of these concerns have the most important bearing upon the general financial situation, it does not necessarily follow that because one or two of them have made mistakes, they are all to forfeit their position. With respect to these as to other securities, the present is a time when investors are called upon in an especial degree to exercise discrimination.

The transactions in bank shares have been large, and have nearly all consisted of sales, resulting in a further almost general and very serious decline in prices. In Agra Bank the reduction is no less than 12*l*.; in Asiatic Bank new shares 6*l*.; in Bank of Hindustan 3*l*.; in Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China 10*l*.; in Oriental Bank 10*l*., &c.

The shares of the financial companies have been extremely heavy, and have all declined severely.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Date.		Ships.	Commanders.	At.
May	5	Babington	Gwyther	Liverpool.
„	7	City of Agra	Sleigh	do.
„	7	Tangiers	Owen	do.
„	7	Thorndean	Scarr	do.
„	8	F. K. Dumas		do.
„	8	Edward Percy		do.
„	10	Windsor Castle		(from Kurrachee) Portsmouth.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Date.		Ships.	Commanders.	From.
May	1	Rescue	Messeroy	Liverpool.
„	2	Astrachan		(for Kurrachee) Cardiff.
„	3	Gloucestershire	Davies	Liverpool.
„	4	Stewart Lane	Fox	Gravesend.
„	4	Henry Moore	Scales	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Her Majesty, Liverpool to Bombay, April 29, lat. 43 N., long. 17 W.

Nyanza, Bristol to Kurrachee, 35 days out, lat. 22 S.

Preston, Liverpool to Bombay, March 17, lat.— long. 30 W.

Ravensbourne, London to Bombay, March 17, lat. 8 S. long. 26 W.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

MASULIPATAM, 7th June.
Steamer *Asia*, from Madras, anchored.

GALLE, 7th June.
Steamer *Delhi* sailed for China.

BIMLIPATAM, 7th June.
Steamer *Madras*, from Vizagapatam, anchored.

COLOMBO, 7th June.
Steamer *Cashmere* sailed for Madras.

VIZAGAPATAM, 7th June.
Steamer *India*, from Bimlipatam, anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 7th June.
French Mail steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

BOMBAY.

THE High Court resumed its sittings on the Original Jurisdiction Side yesterday.

RAO SAHEB KRISHNARAO SUDASHIV has been appointed Sudder Ameen of Dharwar.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MR. J. MACFARLANE has been appointed to act as First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

THE new Judge, Sir Charles Sargent, sat in the Third Division Court on the Original Jurisdiction Side yesterday, and disposed of a few cases.

THE office of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, which was located at Bassein, will be removed to Poona during the monsoon.

A TELEGRAM to hand yesterday from Calcutta, informs us that the Bank of Bengal had that day reduced its rates one per cent. all round.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS CLEARY was at the sitting of the Court yesterday sworn in and admitted to practise as a Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

WE understand that there are a number of applicants for the office of the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, which is shortly to be vacated by the retirement of Mr. Brown.

ANOTHER batch of cases, under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, were disposed of yesterday before Mr. Barton, at the Fort Police Court. Press of matter compels us to keep over the report of the same until to-morrow.

THE Aga Khan case was resumed before Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court yesterday. The evidence for the relators was completed, and the Advocate General opened his address for the defendants.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—On and after the 1st of September next, during the erection of a second order Dioptric Light on the Clock Tower, at Colombo, a temporary light will be exhibited on the old Lighthouse near the Flag Staff, at an elevation of 90 feet above the sea.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank of India, held yesterday, Messrs. Brodie and Wilson and Dr. Atmaram Kevalram were appointed auditors of the Bank in the room of Mr. A. Stewart, resigned, and Mr. H. Brooke, deceased.

WE find that we were misinformed yesterday, when we stated that the Italian convict Antonio Zampedri had escaped from the hospital of the Jail (thereby implying the Common Jail) on Tuesday last. On further enquiry into the matter we find that the fellow escaped from the House of Correction.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP will sit in future on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court. He sat yesterday in the Second Division Court; and he intimated in the morning that from to-day he would take Chamber business. Sir Joseph Arnould, it is believed, will go to the Appellate Side of the Court after the hearing of the Aga Khan case.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight, and especially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight Markets.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

Grand March		Gollomick.
Overture	"Figaro"	Mozart.
Quadrille	"Champion of the Sea"	Handley.
Selection	"La Juive"	Halevy.
Waltz	"Giestes Schwingen"	Lanner.
Polka	"Helena"	Schmidt.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday last at the premises of the Albert Spinning Mills, touching the death of Babajee Sumbhoo, a Hindoo boy, who was employed as a labourer at the Mills. At noon, on Tuesday, the deceased left the Mills with the other labourers to get his dinner, and was not heard of until his body was found by his father the following day on the surface of the water in a quarry-hole used as a tank. There is no parapet wall round the tank. A verdict of "found drowned" was recorded.

AN old and infirm Mahomedan, who stated that he was eighty years old, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the acting Third Magistrate, yesterday, and made a rambling statement, the purport of which was that the Hubsees of Zanzibar are creating disturbances, murdering males, females and children. His Worship asked him where were those Hubsees now. The man replied that they were at Zanzibar. His Worship told the Mussulman that he had no authority whatever over the Hubsees of Zanzibar.

ON Wednesday last at the Fort Police Court one Coostna Tulla was placed before the Senior Magistrate, for attemping to commit suicide by means of a knife. His Worship doubted the man's sanity and ordered him to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination. Dr. Broughton reported that the man was of sound mind. The prisoner was yesterday again placed before His Worship. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and expressed his repentance for the act. His Worship severely reprimanded the prisoner and bound him, in his own recognizance, in the sum of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour.

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 6th June and 8 P. M. of the 7th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 17 hours 12 minutes, min. 0 hour 5 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 27 hours 28 minutes, min. 8 hours 36 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 39 hours 38 minutes, min. 22 hours 28 minutes. From Madras, max. 17 hours 53 minutes, min. 8 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 2nd and Continent of Europe, 3rd June.

Oldest dates received from the United Kingdom 30th and 31st May, and 1st June, from Continent of Europe, 30th and 31st May.

THE following passengers will proceed to-morrow by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Baroda*, Captain Haselwood, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.

Captain Pope,
Mr. J. M. Carter,
„ David Cannon,
Mr. G. Ventz,
Dr. Hatchell,
Lieut.-Col. G. A. Leckie.

For Marseilles.

Mr. Sims,
„ C. F. Poulton,
Captain Evans,
Mr. John Cowe,
„ J. Tweedie,
„ Gassett.

For Southampton.

Mr. S. Stapling,
„ and Mrs. J. Clark and 2 children,
Mrs. A. Phillips and 3 children,
Lieut. Torriano,
Mr. D. Donaldson,
„ G. Burge,
Mr. A. Mosley,
„ Mulkere,
Lieut. E. H. Thomas,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibson,
Miss Nelson,
Mr. J. Downes,
Dr. and Mrs J. H. Smith and 2 children.

A RUFFIAN looking Mahomedan named Cauder Mahomed, who has been six times in jail, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate of Police, with stealing two skull caps and a pair of trousers, the property of one Rahimtoola Meerali. It appears that on the evening before last the prisoner met the complainant near Church Street, and asked him to give him four annas, and when he declined to do so, the prisoner struck and caught him by the throat and threw him down. He remained insensible for some time, and on recovering found his property missing. His Worship remarked that the prisoner was an incorrigible thief and well-known to the police. He would sentence him to receive fifteen stripes near the place where the robbery was committed.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday before Dr. Hewlett, at the Morgue, concerning the death of Luxmon Bhiccoo, a reserve police sepoy. The deceased was on duty on Wednesday night in the Government Dockyard. Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning a police jemadar, while going his rounds in the Dockyard, missed the deceased from his post; and as he was searching for him, he heard groans proceeding from below the neighbouring dock, which is about twenty-two feet deep. The jemadar went down into the dock, which was dry, and found the deceased lying insensible, with his forehead beaten in. He was placed in a buggy and sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but died on the way. The jury found that "the deceased died from injuries received from accidentally falling into a dry dock in the Dockyard in the Fort."

A HINDOO named Mugun Pana, apprehended at Surat, was yesterday placed before Mr. Barton, for stealing jewels worth Rs. 3,000, the property of a jeweller named Vuddeelall Jaichund. In February last the prosecutor deposited in his cash-box pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c., of the alleged value, and on or about the 6th of the following month, when he opened the box, he missed the jewels. He at first suspected his servant Motee, who was given into the custody of the police, but as the Superintendent of the Division could not obtain any clue to the robbery, the man was released. The prosecutor went to Baroda in the course of the same month, where he was informed that the stolen property was pledged by one Mugun Pana with Nurotum Nuthoo and Oojun, woman. He left Baroda in search of Mugun and found him at the Surat station. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—There were no cases of public interest disposed of at this Court yesterday. The cases of Becher Hemchund *vs.* Charles White, Benjanin David, and others, trading under the name and firm of Messrs. White, David and Co., which was heard partly before Mr. Hore, was called on before the acting First Judge, Mr. O'Leary. Mr. Morojee Cassinath appeared for the plaintiff, and the first defendant in person. The action was brought to recover Rs. 980, the balance due by the defendants to the plaintiff for stones supplied to them by the latter at their request. Some additional witnesses were examined, but not being in a position to prove the claim satisfactorily, the plaintiff's advocate elected a nonsuit. Some other cases, the claims in which exceeded Rs. 100, were ordered to be postponed, because the documents on which the claims were founded had not, according to one of the rules of the Court, been translated into English. On the application of Mr. Ansell, Solicitor, an action brought by Mr. John Martin and Mr. Robert Martin against Trimbukrao Ramchunder and Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, to recover Rs. 121, as wages due to the plaintiffs for working the Oriental Paper Mills on account of the Bombay and Mahim Financial, of which the defendants are the liquidators, was also postponed.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD and Mr. Justice Westropp sat in full Court yesterday for the purpose of receiving memoranda of appeal. A memorandum of appeal was received, on the application of Mr. Taylor, against the decision of Sir Joseph Arnould in the case of *Mahomed Jevan* vs. *Sonabaee.*

Mr. Macculloch applied to file a memorandum of appeal in the case of the *Imperial Banking and Trading Company* vs. the *Union Financial Corporation.* The application was made on behalf of the plaintiffs. This, said the learned counsel, was a suit brought in consequence of the non-acceptance of certain shares in the defendant's own Company, which had been sold to them by the plaintiffs. Written statements were put in by the defendants setting up as their sole defence that the contract was a wagering contract. Mr. Justice Anstey—before whom the case was tried—raised unexpectedly an entirely new issue, viz., whether it was not *ultra vires* for the defendants to buy their own shares. The onus of proving that the Company had power to buy their shares lay, he said, on the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs objected to the raising of the issue, and applied for an adjournment on account of their having been taken by surprise; but the Judge, however, upon the new issue, decided in favour of the defendants. The Court received the memorandum of appeal.

THE weekly mortuary return continues very favourable indeed, the number of deaths reported being 342, or 25 less than in the previous week, and 6 under the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding decade. There are only 6 cases of cholera reported.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Small-pox	0
Small-pox	0	Measles	0
Measles	1	Fever	5
Fever	0	Other diseases	11
Other diseases	0	JEWS:	
Accident	0	Small-pox	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Fever	0
Fever	0	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	5	Small-pox	1
Small-pox	28	Fever	3
Measles	7	Other diseases	4
Fever	147	Accident	1
Other diseases	40	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Accident	3	Small-pox	0
Unknown cause	0	Fever	1
MUSSULMANS:		Other diseases	0
Cholera	1	CHINESE:	
Small-pox	4	Fever	0
Measles	2	Accident	0
Fever	61	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	15	Fever	0
Accident	2	Accident	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	6	72	Sexual and Child bearing	1	2
Small-pox	33	21	Tegumentary	0	2
Measles	10	8	Cachexy	21	22
Fever	217	150	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system	7	12	Dropsy	6	3
Vascular system	0	1	Accident	5	4
Respiratory	11	15	Unknown cause	1	0
Alimentary	24	35			

WEATHER REPORT.—6TH JUNE.

Goa—Weather hot and partially clouded; wind steady from west.

Kolapore—Weather cloudy; wind strong south-west.

Surat—Weather cloudy.

7TH JUNE.

Goa—Weather hot and partially clouded, slight drizzling of rain this morning; wind light from west.

Surat—Weather partially cloudy.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Framjee Bomanjee, a broker.

Memon Seedick Ookerda and Tar Mahomed Joonus, lately traded under the name and firm of Joonus Ookerda as cloth merchants.

Baboo Govind and Ramjee Gunoo, pressmen in the Bombay Education Society's Press.

William Brown, an overseer, without employment.

Crustnarao Ramchunder, an English writer.

David Jooda, and Dawood Khoder, the first is a priest in Dawood Sassoon's Church at Byculla, and the second a bookbinder.

Gopalrao Balvunt, lately traded as a general merchant on his personal account, and under the style and firm of Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass and Co. in partnership with Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass, and Dolutchund Hokumchund, and also under the style and firm of Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass & Co., in partnership with Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass, Dolutchund Hokumchund, Nahalchund Morumchund, and Dewchund Hemchund.

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John Stephens, a clerk.
Tatia Muljee, a fruit seller.
Trimbuck Janardhunjee, an English writer, unemployed.
Juggonath Ramchunder, an English writer.
Motilall Lalldass, a broker.
Vincent Manoel, an English clerk.
Meer Salamon Gindill, a teacher in David Sassoon's school.
Witojee Vulud Sutoojee, Dhondi Esoojee, and Ramjee bin Papdoo, the first two are cultivators, and the third a bricklayer.
Pandoo Hurry, lately a bullock cart driver.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed insolvents, that the real and personal estates and effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A NEGRO CHRISTIAN.

Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, yesterday resumed the enquiry, which was adjourned on the 2nd inst. into the circumstances connected with the death of Joseph Luis, a tindel of Seedhees on board a vessel in the harbour, who was stabbed by a man on board, and who died some days afterwards. Since the adjournment of the inquest, the police had succeeded in finding out the vessel on board which, and the person by whom, the deceased was stabbed.

Captain Francis Morris, sworn—I am the master of the *Tomogonops*, now in the Bombay harbour. I knew the deceased, who worked on board my ship as a tindel of labourers. About three or four weeks ago—I cannot remember the exact date—about 5 o'clock in the morning, I was called by one of the mates, who stated that the Seedhees were fighting, and that one had been stabbed. I went on deck and saw the deceased lying there. I saw a scratch on the thigh (which one I don't remember,) and on the shoulder, and on the arm. There was a prick on the front part of the abdomen just below the navel. There was no bleeding. The wounds appeared to me to be of a very slight nature. I asked him who had done it, and he pointed out the man now present, William Perry. I asked this man why he did it; and he replied that he did it in self-defence. Whilst I was talking to Perry, the deceased jumped up from the deck, seized a belaying pin, and ran to strike Perry. He was prevented by some of the labourers. I sent the deceased, Perry, and other witnesses to the police hulk. This is all I know. The deceased went down the ladder over the ship's side into the boat as if he was not much hurt.

Dr. A. N. Hojel, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner, who had examined the body of the deceased, observed a small wound over the right hip. He saw no other marks of violence on the body. From the condition that he found in the body, Dr. Hojel had no doubt in his mind that the cause of death in this case was bursting of an abdominal aneurism, and he considered that the disease must have been of some months' duration. The wound on the deceased's person was perfectly superficial, and could not have caused his death.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased died from natural causes (abdominal aneurism.)"

THE DEATH OF MR. W. W. BROWNE.

(*Perth Gazette and Western Australian Times, April* 27.)

The following are the depositions taken at an enquiry by Mr. Bickley, into the cause of the death of Mr. W. W. Browne, of Woongong;—

Proceedings of an enquiry held at Woongong, Canning District, this 21st day of April, 1866, into the circumstances attending the death of William Walter Browne.

Present—Wallace Bickley, J. P., Thomas Middleton, Thomas Saw.

The enquirers having inspected the body and recognised it to be the body of William Walter Browne, proceeded to examine the following persons;—

Mary Ann Morrison, being duly sworn, saith—I was in the service of the late Mr. Browne. He had been ailing for some days and was under great depression of spirits. He told me the cause of his grief was the receipt of unpleasant letters from England by the two last mails. He said he was going to Fremantle and Perth for the purpose of settling his affairs. He sent me into Perth on Thursday last for the purpose ot purchasing any necessaries I might want, saying he would go to Fremantle and from there to Perth, and would return in the trap along with me. I remained in Perth for him till 11 a. m. the next day, when one of the farm servants came in to tell me I must make haste out or I would not find Mr. Browne alive. I started immediately and reached Woongong at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when I found Mr. Browne dead. I had some suspicion that Mr. Browne contemplated destroying himself, and my manner perhaps showed that suspicion. I am afraid he sent me out of the way to Perth in consequence. He was in the habit of using chlorodyne. He had taken chlorodyne on Wednesday evening and was very unwell after it. I never saw him use laudanum, but when I came back from Perth I found the bottle of laudanum, I now produce, on the cheffonier: it seems to me to have less in it than when I saw it a day or two before I left. It was in the medicine chest when I went to Perth. There was a graduated measure containing the dregs of some medicine on the chest of draws near Mr. Browne's bed when I came back: it was not there when I went to Perth. On my return from Perth I saw a bottle with some medicine in it in the bathing room, but some person has removed it. The fluid was clear but had a yellowish hue. I never saw Mr. Browne make use of that medicine before. On Wednesday last Mr. Browne made out all the accounts of the servants belonging to the farm, and he also wrote a letter to his wife; he said he would take all the papers and lay them before Mr. Bickley, so that he might see how his affairs stood. I produce the box containing all Mr. Browne's papers, he put them into the box and locked it up in my presence. I now produce the key of the box.

(Box opened by enquirers and found to contain copies of accounts and of some letters, also a letter from the lady he called his wife, which appears to have been received by last overland mail, and an unfinished letter to her dated the 17th April 1866. These papers bears evidence of considerable cause for a disquiet mind. The unfinished letter is addressed to Mrs. Walter Brett, and there are several letters in the box addressed to Mr. Walter Brett, which would appear to be the name Mr. Browne went by.)

Examination resumed—Mr. Browne looked over all his papers on Wednesday and destroyed several. He made a remark to me when looking over his papers that the letter received from his wife was all one as a sentence of death to him.

William Lush.—I was a farm servant in Mr. Browne's employ. I saw Mr. Browne on Wednesday last and also on Thursday late in the evening. He was very unwell. About 12 o'clock on Thursday he came to me and told me to take the saddle off the horse as he was not able to go to Fremantle, but he would go in an hour or two's time when he get a bit cooler. I did not see him again till Friday morning about half-past 9, when I went into his room and found him apparently insensible. I went in because Trett called me and some of the others to look at master. I thought when I looked at him that he was dying, he was foaming at the nose and mouth; he died about 5 minutes to 1 o'clock on Friday. He had been complaining for some time as being unwell. I don't know that he did not die a natural death. When I went in the room I observed a glass on the table from which Mr. Browne had appearantly been taking some medicine.

Robert Trett.—I was Mr. Browne's head servant. I saw Mr. Browne on Wednesday, he was complaining of being unwell. I saw him on Thursday, he said he was very ill and would not be able to ride to Fremantle. About half-past 2 P. M. on Thursday I made him some tea which he threw up after taking. In the evening he told me to go and look after the men, and when I came back I saw him coming out of the bath house, and I remarked that he was shivering; he asked me to make him some more tea and make up his bed as he wished to go to bed early. He drank the tea but threw it up again; he complained of cold and weakness, and at his request I made up a fire and covered him over; he told me to go and fetch him a bottle of porter out of his store; when I fetched it he drank about half a glass. I fetched him some bread at his request. He then told me to put some water near his bed so that he might get it if he wanted a drink. He went to bed soon after, and before going to bed he desired me to tell the man who was thatching the house not to go to the job in the morning as he did not wish to be disturbed, and said he was not to be called before 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and if he was not better then he said he would either send to Perth or Fremantle for a medical adviser. This was about half-past 8 o'clock on Thursday night. When I saw him on Friday morning about half past 9 I went to the door of the sitting room and found it ajar. I went then into master's bed room, and found him quite speechless, and then rushed out and called Lush and Cleverly; they came directly and saw the state Mr. Browne was in. I then went off to Perth as fast as I could to fetch a doctor, and I called at Mr. Saw's to tell him the matter and ask him to go up to Mr. Browne. When I got back from Perth Mr. Browne was dead. Mr. Browne had been apparently in some state of disquiet for some time, but I don't know that he died from any but natural causes. I did however smell laudanum on his pocket handkerchief, which I picked up in the bathroom. I did not remark any laudanum bottle or drug in his room when I went in on Friday morning. When I went into the room he was not lying in an uneasy or struggling attitude, and he seemed to recognize me but never spoke.

Thomas Cleverly being duly sworn saith—I was in Mr. Browne's service. I saw Mr. Browne on Monday evening about 5 o'clock. I then asked him how he was, and he said he thought a little better, I asked him the question because he had been complaining of being unwell. He told me he had been taking chlorodyne and he thought it had stopped the sickness. I did not see him again till Trett called me next morning to come and look at master; he was then quite insensible. I called him, moved him, but got no recognition. I remained by him till he died, which was at 5 minutes to 1 o'clock. He never spoke all the time I was with him. He was lying in an easy attitude when I saw him with his hand under his head. I saw a medicine glass on the table, but I formed no opinion as to his having taken anything to destroy himself. I did observe that froth issued from his mouth and that there was a smell of laudanum about it. I thought he had been taking some liquor, but had no idea of poison.

An inquest was held on the 22nd instant, by G. W. Leake, Esq., when the following depositions were taken:—

Mary Ann Morrison.—I was servant to the late Mr. William Walter Browne of Woongong, I made a statement on oath yesterday to Mr. Bickley, as a Magistrate. This statement has now been read over to me and I confirm it. My reason for supposing he intended to destroy himself was that on Wednesday evening he was in a bath room he had built over the brook and he fell asleep in it while sitting in the water, and afterwards between 7 and 8 in the evening he told me that but for me he should shoot himself, and that I was his only comfort. The gun was a double barrelled gun, and I believe loaded. He has seemed to be in very low spirits since the arrivals of the last two mails from England. He said he was disappointed in not getting money from England. I have never known him take laudanum before. He seemed in a depressed and not excited state. I saw him take the chlorodyne. I said, "I think you've taken too much." He said, "Oh, no, Ann, 36 drops is not too much." He then complained of a bowel complaint. The box now produced and opened by Mr. Dunmall is the box I alluded to in my statement before Mr. Bickley. There is a book in it "Idylls of the King," with the name "Walter Brett" in it. I recognise his watch and a small set of colored photographs of his wife and children. He seemed much disturbed by an accident that happened to one of his children—Blanche. The night he went to sleep in the bath I took his watch to him, and he opened the lot of portraits, and after closing it said, "take the watch and send it to my wife—you'll be near me at my dying hour." He then seemed much depressed. His wife's maiden name was Blanche Young. There are several letters in the box addressed to Walter Brett, Esq., at various directions. The unfinished letter, dated 17th April, 1866, is in his handwriting, addressed Mrs. Walter Brett, care of H. Wilmot Buxton, Esq., 77, Chancery Lane, London. In this letter the deceased alludes to "the date of my great misfortune, my first marriage, which was at 18, namely in 1843, as a reference to the Registry of St. Margaret's, at Lyme, Wiltshire;" and also says "I have no relative or connexion alive save you and your children." In an envelope posted London NW 3, Feb. 24, 1866, and letters dated 1, South Villas, Ealing Dean, Middlesex, and commencing "My dear Walter," ending "Goodbye my—what? When I pray for you, I *dare* not say husband. I say the father of my children. May God bless you. I am your's affectionately, Blanche W. Brett"—the last word with the pen put through it. From this letter it would seem that deceased's name was Walter Brett. That he had been in Bombay and Calcutta, and been married to a person who was living when he married the writer.

By a Juror—He was generally in good spirits till the arrival of the last two mails—as jovial as could be. For the last fortnight he has complained much of rheumatics and a complaint of the heart. I asked him if there was any remedy for such a complaint. He said no. Another like the last letter will finish it. This was the letter just read. He burned one that came by the March mail. He also complained that his wife's mother was a Roman Catholic, and hinted that his wife might be converted to that faith. I never knew him take laudanum.

William Lush—I was servant to the late Mr. Browne, of Woongong. I made a statement on oath yesterday to Mr. Bickley as a magistrate. That statement has now been read over to me and I confirm it. He had nine men in the kitchen as servants, five outdoor menservants, and Mary Ann Morrison as cook and general servant, and also one man minding cattle at Rockingham.

Robert Trett—I was servant to the late Mr. Browne, of Woongong. I made a statement on oath yesterday to Mr. Bickley, as a Magistrate. That statement has now been read over to me and I confirm it. On Thursday night last he told me he felt very weak for want of sleep, and that he had had no sleep for the last two nights, and that he thought a good sleep would do him good, when he would ride down to Fremantle or Perth in the morning.

Thomas Cleverly—I was servant to the late Mr. Browne, of Woongong. I made a statement on oath yesterday to Mr. Bickley as a Magistrate. That statement has now been read over to me and I confirm it.

John Ferguson—I am Colonial Surgeon, and last night, in company with Staff Surgeon Poulton, rode out from Perth to Woongong, the residence of the late William Walter Browne. I saw his corpse lying on a bed. Dr. Poulton and myself opened it. It appeared to be the body of a person in perfect health. We opened the abdomen and examined the external appearance of the bowels, which were much distended with gas, and the upper portion of the small intestines seemed much congested. The liver was small, but healthy. We brought away the stomach and examined it. There was a good deal of congestion of the stomach. It was in such a state of decomposition that we could not distinguish any specific odour. It was in a state of great congestion and inflamed. It was empty but distended with gas. It presented such an appearance as would have followed by taking of a large dose of laudanum. He must have taken at least half an ounce of laudanum to produce such an appearance. Such a quantity might have destroyed life. The intestines seemed quite empty. The photograph now produced and marked by me is that of the deceased.

Charles Walter Poulton—I have heard Dr. Ferguson's evidence and confirm it. If half an ounce of laudandm had been taken on an empty stomach, the effects would have been the same, but that death would have been earlier than if taken on a full stomach. It seemed to have been taken on an empty stomach.

Verdict—That the deceased died at Woongong on Friday, the 20th of April, 1866, from the effects of laudanum administered by himself, but whether for the purpose of a sedative or of self-destruction, the Jury are unable to say.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—7th June.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Assault.—Ramzankhan Mahomed Hoosein, Cutchoo Dewjee, Govind Moorarjee, Ibjee Jumnadas, and Mahadoo Moorarjee were charged yesterday with assaulting Assamall Chundermall, a broker.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Nuserwanjee watched the case for the defendants.

The prosecutor knew the third, fourth, and fifth defendants as general merchants trading in partnership. He has instituted a suit against them in the High Court to recover certain monies. They sent many persons to induce him to settle the case. He refused to do so. He had not spoken to any of them personally about the settlement of the case. On the 30th March last, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, witness went to the temple of Jeewunjee Maharaj for worship, and came out a quarter of an hour afterwards. His shigram was on the road at a little distance, and he beckoned to his coachman to fetch the garry to him at the gate. He saw the fourth and fifth defendants, and another person, sitting in a buggy at a little distance from him. The other defendants were also there. He heard the words "he is coming in a crowd, beat him." These words were spoken either by the fourth or the fifth defendant. Immediately after that the second defendant, a servant of Mahadoo, gave him (witness) a push from behind, and he fell down on his side. While he was down the first defendant struck him a blow with a stick on his elbow. He fainted and became insensible, from the intensity of the pain caused by the blow. This occurred in sight of the last two defendants. When witness came to his senses he found five or seven men supporting him, and the first defendant in custody. The second was afterwards arrested. Witness was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital and examined by Dr. Joseph Anderson, but he refused to remain there. Up to this time he had been under the treatment of the Parsee bone-setter who lives in the Fort. He had suffered great pain from the arm, and he was incapacitated from attending to his ordinary duties. He had sustained a fracture of the right arm, at the lower end, running into the elbow joint.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, when His Worship adjourned further enquiry in the case until the 11th inst.

A Negligent Pointsman.—Deen Mahomed, a pointsman in the service of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, was charged with performing his duty in an improper manner. The evidence of Mr. William Rabone, permanent way inspector in the employ of the Company, showed that the defendant was a pointsman in the goods yard at the Grant Road station, and his points were from the main line to the goods siding. Yesterday morning they were shunting fifteen goods waggons from the main line to the goods siding, while the defendant was at his points. The engine was at the other end of the train, pushing the waggons from the main line into the siding. Defendant did not place his points properly: he allowed one waggon to go on the main line past the points. He then closed the points, and the other waggons went upon the siding. The consequence was that one of the waggons was capsized on its broad side, and two others were thrown off the line before the engine could be stopped. The defendant negligently omitted to close the points at the proper time.

His Worship found the defendant guilty and fined him twenty-five rupees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The longer one lives the more one feels the truth of Milton's assertion, that society is composed of "owls and peacocks, asses, apes and dogs."

Why in the name of common sense does not the Post Master let us have a ten-penny stamp for letters that go viâ Marseilles?

Mofussil. MINERVA.

THE TREATMENT OF SICK CHILDREN IN THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I perceive in your valuable paper of this date a letter signed "Mother." There being in it one or two sentences touching me "as medical attendant of the Indo-British Institution," I trust you will give me a space in your paper to refute.

It is now two years, since the departure of Dr. J. C. Lisboa to Europe, I have professionally attended and prescribed for the children of this Institution. I have attended whenever sent for, brought medical gentlemen for consultation in serious cases, and, in fact, done all I could for the sick children of the Institution, in which my services are appreciated. I can refer you to the published reports and the numerous friends of this Institution, particularly to Mr. H. Prescott, who can bear occular testimony to my readiness and willingness to work for the Institution.

The following are the extracts from the reports of the Institution for 1864 and 1865:—

1864.—"The health of the children has been uniformly good throughout the year; only one death has occurred, and that was due to consumption, evident in the child's constitution from her birth. The Committee wish to express their very warm thanks to Dr. Andrade for the ready and kind attention he has shown towards this Institution during Dr. Lisboa's absence to Europe."

1865.—"We regret we have to report three deaths during the year, but otherwise the health of the children has been very good. Our warm thanks are due to Mr. Andrade for the medical care he has bestowed upon the children."

Mrs. Thompson, the mistress of the Girls' School, has of late taken upon herself to send the sick children of the Institution to the Native Dispensary in charge of Dr. Seitz, and also to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and to their respective homes. When I saw of the wrong steps taken by Mrs. Thompson, I wrote to Rev. Du Port, the indefatigable Superintendent, and brought the circumstances to his notice, a copy of which with its reply is laid before the public.

"Bombay, 30th April.

"Rev. and Dear Sir,—I observed this morning, when I went to see a patient in the Boys' School of the Indo-British Institution, some girls returning from the Native Dispensary with medicine. I am attending the schools since the departure of Dr. Lisboa to Europe, and I hope during the time I have had charge of your children, have not given offence to you in my treatment, which has caused a change of medical man. Moreover, as in one sense of the word, I am responsible to you for the health of the children, I should have been warned that my services were not required and that the children were sent elsewhere for medical advice. As matters now stand, and if there be a serious case in the Girls' School and if I am suddenly sent for I shall not be able to judge of the symptoms, the constitution, diagnoses and prognoses of the case, if the patient had been receiving treatment at other hands. I take the liberty to inform you that I have even called at the J. J. Hospital to see the sick children suffering from eruptive fever.—I am &c.,

"A. P. De ANDRADE."

"My Dear Dr. Andrade.—I was not aware of the fact that you mention. I have no doubt that the mistress sent these girls to the Dispensary in order to avoid giving you the trouble of attending to their simple ailments in addition to the many serious cases that fall on your hands. But I will request her not to do so, for I quite feel with you that as medical adviser to the Institution even simple cases ought to come before you. I take this opportunity to thank you for the zeal and ability with which you ever discharge your medical offices towards our children. I have every confidence in your watchful attention and the efficacy of your treatment.—Yours &c.,

"30th April. "C. D. DU PORT."

I am sorry that Rev. Du Port is not now in Bombay, for I should then not have cause to trouble you, but now the circumstances compel me to request you to publish the letter. I may add that, notwithstanding the Rev. Du Port's letter, of which Mrs. Thompson is aware, she is still acting towards the sick as if she were the only authority in the matter.

The Rev. Du Port, you will observe, bears strong testimony to my work.—I am &c,

A. P. DE ANDRADE,
Graduate Grant Medical College, and Medical Attendant to the I. B. Institution.
Bombay, 6th June.

"SHAKE OFF DULL SLOTH AND EARLY RISE."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The Bombay Post Office people are very "early birds." The inland mails are in future to be despatched

at 5½ A. M.
8½ A. M.
11½ A. M.
7 A. M.
4 A. M.

That's something like attending to business. But when are the letters to be written that are to go by these mails? The day before it will be answered. Ah! I perceive the value of railway velocity; like Paddy's blanket, the postal authorities cut off at the foot what is required to cover the head. They rest the packets for twelve or fifteen hours before they start them, and then push along like fury, twenty miles an hour. Ordinary letters will reach Nassick about twenty-four hours after they are posted. The bullock train could beat that in 1822.

I daresay it is all according to Cocker, and in consideration of the dangers of railway travelling in the Concan during the rains. I don't see the expedition of the arrangement, however, and for short distances, I give my vote to the re-establishment of the ancient bullock-dawk, in order to test the powers of the two means of conveying the mails. The bullocks, like the tortoise in the race with the hare, might be slow, but I venture to predict they would deliver to-day's mails at Nassick at an earlier hour to-morrow than the G. I. P. that gets up like the cock that crowed in the morn to wake the priest all shaven and shorn.

I believe it's all right, but the short distance stations seem to be placed a couple of hundred miles further away by this matitudinal arrangement. Like the eels without their skins, we get used to it. People become used to anything in time, and I am vastly amused at the change because there's no hurry you see: you write to-day and it goes to-morrow; and if you don't like that you have the alternative of rising an hour or two before the Post Master General and Mr. Edward Keily, and of writing your letters in the cool of the morning, say, during the bewitching hour of 2 A. M.

7th June.

SIND.

Outrages at Kishm.—The Government steamer *Coromandel* arrived here on the 30th, from the Persian Gulf, having on board a number of Hindoos, British subjects, who were obliged to quit Kishm in consequence of the oppression exercised over them by the ruler of that place. The Hindoos report that a girl of theirs was converted forcibly to Mahomedanism by order of this ruler who besides, was plundering and torturing the British subjects in Kishm.—*Sindian, June* 2.

The disasters on the Indus.—The *Sir Henry Lawrence* was towed into Kotree on Tuesday by the tug steamers C. and Dr. and it is hoped the *Outram* will be brought down to-morrow. No pains or expense have been spared to recover these valuable vessels; their argoes, however, are all damaged, and it is thought the repairs to the boats will cost more than half a lac of Rupess eachs The *Lawrence* went down about two miles out in the stream, whilst the *Outram* met with her accident quite near the bank. We stated in our last issue that the native craft had suffered from coming in contact with sunken trees, and now learn that one large country boat, laden the cotton, struck a "snag" when nearly abreast of with *Outram*. Her crew and some women and children took to the floating bales of cotton of which they contrived to make a sort of raft; but they had not proceeded far when the bales came upon another "snag," placing the people on them in imminent risk of being drowned. Captain Johns, of the *Outram*, immediately sent down one of his boats which took off the native boatmen's families, the men declining to abandon the property. In the course of the night, however, they called for assistance and at days break the following morning, Captain Johns rescued them. We are glad to hear that three new channels have been formed since the sweeping into the stream of a portion of the forest near Onerpoor.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We regret to announce the death at Kurnool of cholera on the 28th ultimo, of Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) Marsh, Quarter Master of the 28th Regiment, N. I. Captain Marsh entered the Local Army in 1852.—*Madras Times, June* 2.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The following is the latest news from Cabul, dated 19th May, which has come to hand:—

About nine days, *i. e.*, on Thursday last, on an open field, a great battle took place between Ameer Shere Ally Khan and Abdool Ruhman Khan; while the war was waging on, the Sirdars of the Candahar Troops, who were on the other side of Shere Ally, went over to the side of Abdool Ruhman Khan, and released Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan and other prisoners; so that at length Ameer Shere Ally Khan, with his Sowars, were defeated and retired. His Artillery, &c., was taken possession of by Abdool Ruhman Khan. Mahomed Afzul Khan has taken the administration of Cabul, and is issuing orders in his own name.—*Pioneer, June* 1.

Dr. Colenso.—Advices from Natal to the middle of March report that an active paper war was continued upon the Colenso controversy. The Rev. A. Tonnesen, the only clergyman who had openly professed his adherence to Dr. Colenso, had received notice from the vicar-general (Dean Green) at Cape Town that his stipend from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel would be discontinued. Various letters had followed upon the subject, in one of which the Dean says: "Fallen spirits may use their subtle intellect to cavil at and condemn the Bible, whilst in heaven we believe it read with ineffable love and deepest adoration. This the Church also seeks to do—from the other it recoils." It was expected that the relative rights of the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Natal would come before the Legislative Council in the form of a bill transferring all Church property from the trusteesbip of the Bishop of Cape Town to that of the Bishop of Natal for the time being. A bill securing all the temporalities of the see to Dr. Colenso to be introduced into the local legislature, and a Church Defence Association had been formed to maintain the principle that Bishop Colenso in his published works had not exceeded his legal liberties; and that the Bishop of Cape Town, and the clergy acting under his orders, are guilty of schism and breach of trust.

A Career of Adventure and Vice.—Leigh, who was executed a few days ago for the murder of Mrs. Harton, at Brighton, left a statement which is remarkable, if true. In it he says he is twenty-six years of age. He was the illegitimate son of a gentleman who was consul of ——. At eight years of age he ran away from a grammar school, and took to begging. He was sent to London, where he led a vicious life, and then returned to Brighton. His father's wife took him in hand, and endeavoured to instil proper principles into him, but without result. He expresses great gratitude to the lady. He was then sent to a boarding school, but was expelled. At thirteen, having a desire for sea, his friends thought they would cure him of it, and, therefore, sent him to sea in a collier; but although he suffered hardships, he did not dislike the life. Returning to Brighton, he studied navigation—was afterwards apprenticed to a shipping firm, went in a transport to the Crimea, was wrecked off Balaklava, and remained on the wreck under a fire from Cossacks for two days and three nights. He then went voyages to India, Australia, and South America. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he received an excellent character. Between seventeen and eighteen his principles were totally corrupted. He shipped for Calcutta as second mate, and drank hard; a mutiny took place, and he nearly killed six of the mutineers; was tried at Calcutta, but was acquitted, the captain taking his part. He was made chief officer, but continued to drink hard. In the East Indies he married a Spanish girl, and lived with her in Calcutta for nine months; she followed him to China, and he afterwards lost sight of her. Returning to Brighton he led a dissipated life, appropriated some money which did not belong to him, and had to abscond as chief mate of an Amrican vessel. Afterwards he went in a Scotch clipper to Hongkong and Whampoa, and then deserted with four others on a raft. He then became a crimp, and induced seamen to desert from her Majesty's service. Being found out he decamped to Singapore, and managed a sailors' boarding-house. Returning to Hongkong he joined the Taeping rebels. On one occasion he escaped being captured by the English by getting into a large Chinese coffin containing a skeleton. Becoming a chief among the rebels under the name of Palmer he fought against the English, French, and Imperialists. He was wounded in the head, chest, and leg. Turning pirate he had many narrow escapes and much fighting with the Imperialists. After being taken prisoner several times and escaping he returned to England. Among his comrades in China were three other Europeans; all of them used to read infidel books with great delight and amusement. At Brighton he led his old life. His statement concludes as follows:—"As I said at the end of my trial, 'I cannot justify the act, (murder,) but I can account for it.' I had many aggravations. I did not wish to hurt any of the police, but when the inspector came up I had no alternative. In fact he came somehow so unawares that I had hardly time to think. I was aboard the *Alabama* for about six weeks. We joined her off the Cape of Good Hope."

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhughwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Trishowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.
Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Branches { London... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta... Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅜d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
	On Demand		1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ⅛ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ⅛ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ⅛ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Offices, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
ધી બાંમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેકીંગ આસોસીએશન લીમીટેડ.

Incorporated with Limited Liability and Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman.*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Kessowjee Naike, Esq.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.
Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.
Accountant.
Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody.
Exchange.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

Advances.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 do.	at 2s.	0 7/16d.	"
2 do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1 do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0d.	

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Exchange

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"	
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	"	
" 2	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	"	
" 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"	
On demand		2s. 0d.	"	
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅞d.		
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11¾d.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चायना बाक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
Board of Directors.
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

Deposits.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

Commission.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના એન્ડ જાપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी बाक आफ हीदुस्थान, चाइना, अंड जापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 in 40,000 Shares of £100 each, of which only £25 is to be called up.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
Directors.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
London .... The Bank of England.
Do. .... The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Liverpool ...... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Manchester.. The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Scotland...... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland........ The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
Subscribed Capital.—One Crore of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s.	0½d.	per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s.	0d	"
Demand.		1s.	11⅞d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Remittance.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, or if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Fixed Deposits.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

Advances and Discount.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, *Pall Mall, East.*

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund....................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

A System of Medicine. Vol. I. Containing General Diseases. Edited by J. R. Reynolds, M. D., &c. Rs.	18	12
Equipment of Infantry. Compiled by Captain M. Petrie, Topographical Staff. Forming Part V. of the Series of Army Equipments, &c, Colonel Sir H. James, R. E, Director. Printed by order of the Secretary of State for War	3	12
The Resources and Prospects of America, ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865. By Sir S. M. Peto	5	12
Silas the Conjuror: his travels and perils. By Jas. Greenwood	3	12
Running the Gauntlet: a novel By E. Yates ...	4	8
Social Life in Sydney: or, Colonial Experience. An Australian tale. By Isabel Massary	8	0
Yankee Drolleries. The most celebrated works of the best American Humourists. Complete editions, with introductions by G. A. Sala	2	12
The Lady's Mile. 3 vols. By Miss Braddon ...	20	0
The Dayrells; a domestic story. By the Viscountess Enfield	3	12
Essays on Art. By F. T. Palgrave	4	8
Robinson Crusoe. By J. W. Clark, M. A. ...	3	8
Australia: its rise, progress, and present condition. By W. Westgarth	2	12
Clergymen of the Church of England. By A. Trollope	2	12
The Treasury of Bible Knowledge. By Rev. J. Ayre, M. A. (Printed uniform with Maunder's Treasuries)	8	0
Carlyle's Address on the Choice of Books	0	12
Drury's Misrepresentation	1	8
Stacke's The Story of the American War	1	2
Helen Montgomery's Bookself...	1	8
Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon	1	8
The Guerilla Chief. By Capt. M. Reid	1	8
Jane Eyre: an autobiography. By C. Bell... ...	2	0
Shirley: a tale Do.	2	0
The Professor Do.	2	0
Villette Do.	2	0
Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey Do.	2	0
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. By A. Bell	2	0
A New Wonder! Instantaneous Photography in the Drawing Room...	0	12
Plays.—The Unfinished Gentleman. Sarah the Jewess. Irish Attorney. Irish Tutor. Area Belle. Harold Hawk. Dred. The Gondolier. Midnight Watch. Duke's Motto. Pacha of Pimlico. Wilful Murder. Whitebait at Greenwich. Manager in distress.—Each	0	8
Play.—The Lady of Lyons	2	0
Plays.—Ticket of Leave. Comic Dramas for Male Characters only.—Each.	0	12
Chappell's Instructions for Tuning the Piano ...	0	12
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series)	0	12
Half Hours with the Best Authors. 2 vols... ...	8	0
Sherer's Desk Book of English Synonyms	2	12
Chambers's Latin Dictionary	4	8
Mrs. Henderson's Ballroom Guide	0	12
Fiction. Vols. 1 and 2	2	0
Hullah's Song Book, words and music.	3	8
London Journal, Vol. 41...	3	8
Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen. Each... ...	0	8
Boswell's Life of Johnson. 2 vols	8	0
The Spectator. 2 vols	7	8
The Arabian Nights. Illustrated	3	12
——— 2 vols. (Nimmo's Edn) ...	5	4
Renan's Life of Jesus	1	2
Moore's Lalla Rookh	0	12
——— Poetical Works	3	12
——— Irish Melodies	3	12
Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual... ...	3	12
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports	8	0
——— The Shot-Gun and Sporting Rifle ...	8	0
James's Works complete. Each	0	12
Ainsworth's Works complete Each	0	12
Cooper's Works complete. Each	0	12
Bulwer's Works complete. From 12 annas to ...	3	0
Scott's The Lady of the Lake	1	8
Longfellow's Poetical Works	2	12
Wordsworth's do.	2	12
Scott's do.	3	12
Cowper's do.	3	12
Milton's do.	3	12
Burns's do.	2	12
Wisdom, Wit, and Allegory. Selected from the Spectator	2	12
Murray's History of British India	4	4
Men and Women of the Time. New Edn. 1865 ...	9	8
Piesse's Chymical, Natural, and Physical Magic ...	3	12
Williams' and Mather's Practical Hindoostanee Grammer	2	12
Lang's The Ex-Wife, and, Will he Marry her?—Each	1	8
The Essays of Ella	4	8
The Dublin Review, for April 1866	4	8
Hart's Army List, ditto.	8	0
Timbs's Things not generally known, 2 vols	3	12
——— Curiosities of History	2	0
——— Popular Errors Explained	2	
Horsley's The Toxicologist's Guide: a new manual of Poisons	2	0
Maria Edgeworth's Popular Tales	2	12
Gil Blas (Bohn's Illustrated Library)...	4	8
Timbs's Curiosities of Science. 2 vols...	3	12
Mark Lemon's Wait for the End...	4	8
The Adventures of Don Quixote (illustrated.) ...	4	8
Every Boy's Book of Sports and Pastimes... ...	5	8
Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools......	3	0
Hunter's Key to ditto...	3	12
The Dictionary of Medical and Surgical Knowledge.	5	12
A Sanskrit-English Dictionary, with references to the best editions of Sanskrit authors, and Etymologies and Comparisons of Cognate Words, chiefly in Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Anglo-Saxon. Compiled by Theodore Benfey, Prof. in the Univ. of Gottingen, &c.	40	0
A Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of early students. By Prof. Benfey.	5	12
Dumas's The Half Brothers; or, the Head and the Hand	1	8
——— The Three Musqueteers...	1	8
——— Marguerite de Valois: an Historical Romance...	1	8
——— Twenty Years After	1	8
——— The Count of Monte Cristo...	2	0
——— The Vicomte de Bragelonne. 2 vols. ...	3	12
——— The Lady with the Golden Hair... ...	1	8
Hajji Baba of Ispahan—Adventures of...	1	8
A Woman's Ransom. By author of Grandmother's Money...	1	8

26th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*	...Rs.	5	0
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease	ditto.	0	8
Carnations	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†	...	5	0
Do. in packet of 36 varieties‡	...	15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	...Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England ...	... Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection ...	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York ...	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil ...	...Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London ...	Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate ...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Long prickly...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Stockwood ...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Handglass ...	...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame ...	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet ...	...Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks...	... Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball ...	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§	.. Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Bath Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Drumhead... ...	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe ...	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn ...	ditto	0	
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
AGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.

28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Mignionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Entoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.

1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.

To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MAHIM BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY next, the 10th instant, in a bungalow at Mahim, near the station, on Lady Jamsetjee's Road, the property of a gentleman, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cupboards, Presses, Lamps, Wallshades, Pictures, and a variety of other articles.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 7th June 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Wadachee Gadi, in the Godown of Khimjee Chatoorbhooz, at 3 P. M., by order of Premjee Jaitha, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Shaw Jaichund Bhimjee, about 59 Candies Clean Wool.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 7th June 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
12 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 " " Shirtings.
9 " " Jacconets.
14 " " T. Cloth.
A few dozens of Kerosin Oil Lamps.
1 Case Albums.
2 Cases very superior Honey and Toilet Soap.
1 Cask Dinner Plates.
A Case of superior Carriage Rugs.
At 2 P. M.
A powerful Silver-colour Shigram Horse.
A set of Plated-Mounted single Harness.

SALE OF GUZERAT BANK SHARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction in the Share Market, by order of the seller, on account and risk of Mr. Premchund Roychund:—

100 Shares in the Bank of Guzerat, Limited.

SALE OF BLACKWOOD, TEAK AND JUNGLEWOOD LOGS AND TEAKWOOD RAFTERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Tank Bunder:—

2,850 Blackwood, Teak and Junglewood Logs, round 10,000 Teakwood Rafters.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1½ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 7th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

Cashmere Shawls, Coats and Wearing Apparels.

At 1 P. M.

A handsome Grey Arab Charger, 15 hands, has been used as a Parade Horse for 3 years; perfectly quiet to ride as a hack.

One handsome mail Phaeton with a first-rate pair of Grey Arab Horses.

A handsome open and close Carriage.

One Gulf Bay Arab Horse, 5 years old, goes in single and double Harness.

One Chesnut Australian Cob, 6 years old, broken to single and double Harness; also one very quiet Arab Riding Horse, goes in double and single Harness.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex-*Premchund Roychund.*

Two first-rate new Malvern Dog Carts built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete, with handsome plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron, and Key; also a few sets of superior plated-mounted single Harness.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

Holloway's Pills.—Health to the Weakly.—Whatever impurities have entered the human body, whatever derangements of corporeal functions have arisen, it is indispensable for the maintenance of health that all imperfections should be at once rectified. Holloway's Pills present themselves for the performance of this good office, and they are backed for their ability to do their purifying and regulating work thoroughly by the independent testimony of thousands who, in their own persons, have experienced the renovating principle induced by this incomparable medicine. These excellent Pills are always safe and even efficient in all states of the system, and are so well put up that they retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate.

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